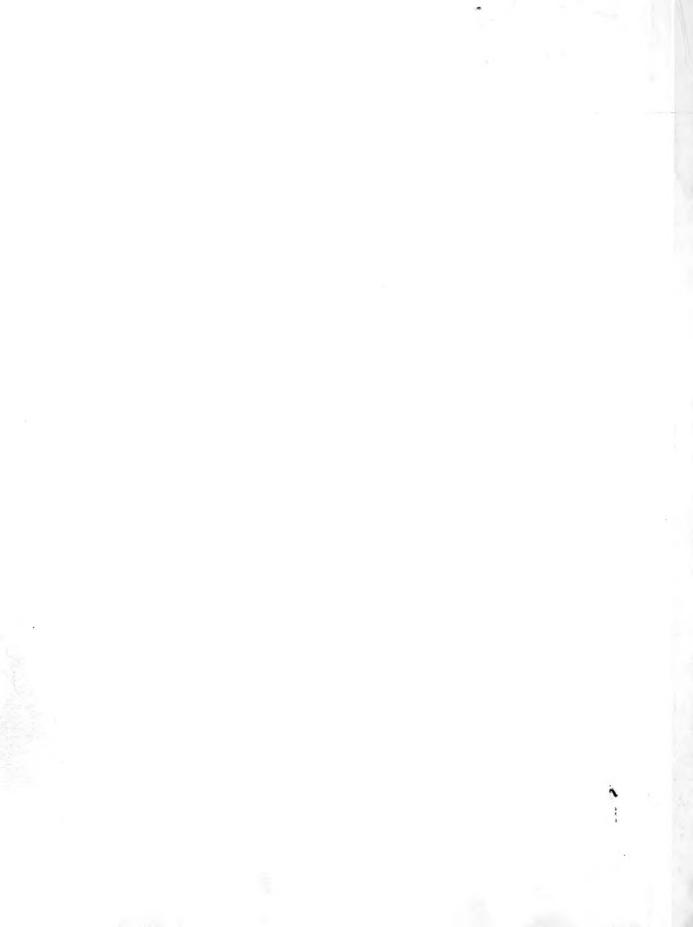
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ARS 34-102 August 1968

### EXTENT AND COST OF WEED CONTROL WITH HERBICIDES AND AN EVALUATION OF IMPORTANT WEEDS, 1965/+1

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This report supersedes ARS-34-21, "A Survey of Extent and Cost of Weed Control and Specific Weed Problems," issued in 1965.

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# AN EVALUATION OF IMPORTANT WEEDS, 1965 1

#### INTRODUCTION

For ages the figure of a man with a hoe has symbolized the farmer. A better symbol would be difficult to find. To the farmer, probably no effort in crop production is more universal or more characteristic than his constant battle with weeds. The hoe symbolizes this effort.

Until a generation ago, the farmer's solution to his weed problems was a relatively straightforward attack with physical force. His weapons were tillage implements and, in many situations, even his hands or hand tools. Herbicides have greatly increased the farmer's ability to control weeds. At the same time, herbicides complemented other adjustments in crop production technology and are needed to replace the diminishing supply of farm labor. Weed control with herbicides continues to fit into the scheme of increased mechanization of agriculture. However, with the advances in weed control systems have come changes in the weed problems--the enemy has also changed tactics!

The dramatically effective and selective herbicide 2,4-D was the first organic herbicide widely adopted by farmers for killing weedy broadleaf vegetation in grain crops, pastures, and other areas. However, 2,4-D was no panacea. Tolerant broadleaf weeds and resistant grasses survive treatment and increase in numbers. It is evident that no single herbicide is sufficient and that our weed problems constantly change.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that all measures for controlling weeds must be employed to reduce losses in crop production. Integrated weed control programs must include time-tested control measures, such as cultivation, mowing, burning, use of weedfree seed, crop rotation, and fertilizer practices, as well as herbicide control measures. 2 Biological controls must also be developed and integrated into the programs. In the foreseeable future, however, herbicides hold the greatest promise for checking and reducing the losses caused by weeds. The current survey was designed to provide basic information on the economics, costs, and effectiveness of herbicides.

Today we have a growing force of chemically-armed farmers, advised by a dedicated group of trained weed specialists. Their efforts against weeds are aided by an efficient staff of industrial organizations, weed scientists, and teachers who provide needed materials, new and improved methods, and trained personnel for replacement and expansion. However, achievement of desired goals—effective allocation of weed control efforts, maximum utilization of energies, and economy of operation—depends upon constant reappraisal of progress on old problems and definition of new problems. This report provides a basis for assessing these needs.

This report presents results of a third survey on the extent and cost of weed control with herbicides and provides an updated evaluation of some of our more important weed problems. Previous surveys were made in 1959 and 1962; the present survey was conducted during 1965. The data are especially

Information was compiled by L. L. Danielson, W. B. Ennis, Jr., J. T. Holstun, Jr., L. L. Jansen, D. L. Klingman, and F. L. Timmons, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service; J. R. Paulling, Federal Extension Service; and A. S. Fox, Farm Production Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Information was supplied by specialists in the Cooperative State Extension Services and in the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>U.S. Agricultural Research Service. Suggested guide for weed control, 1967. Agr. Handb. 332. 1967.

important in establishing trends in usage, costs, effectiveness, areas of application, and intensification of problems. Analysis of trends and new evaluations of specific problems can help us focus attention on problems of greatest importance. What are the costs? What costs are becoming critical? In what crops and geographical areas are the needs for better control of weeds most pressing? In which crops should we develop better alternative treatments? Where do residue hazards exist? Are we directing our efforts against the most important weeds? How important are certain weeds nationally, regionally, statewise, cropwise? These are only a few of the questions

for which some answers may be forthcoming to help map future strategy. But other questions remain unanswered. Despite the gaps in the information collected, this third survey provides our best overall appraisal of the extent and costs of weed control and gives valuable new insights into the status of important weed problems.

This study was made possible by the close cooperation of State research and extension workers and three agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—the Economic Research Service, Agricultural Research Service, and Federal Extension Service. All shared in planning the study and writing the report.

#### **GENERAL LIMITATIONS**

Tabular data and associated discussions in this report are based on information provided in returned questionnaires.

Some crops are grown in only a few States. Some States did not report on a specific crop, although the crop was grown in the State. In several instances reports were received on specific weed problems but not on associated costs and extent of weed control. Consequently, the number of States reporting on different aspects of problems in a commodity area varies. Weighted averages, totals, and percentages in the summary tables were calculated from the individual reports.

Persistence problems discussed in this report are limited to soil persistence, except for persistence in water of treated aquatic areas. Figures tabulated on persistence problems reflect the number of "yes" or "no"

replies to the question "Are herbicidal residues in the soil becoming a problem?" Positive replies are interpreted as indicating that herbicidally active residues persist in the soil (or water) for a sufficient period of time to injure either the crop to which applied or succeeding crops, or to otherwise interfere with traditional programs of cropping, land management, or water usage. Herbicides which persist in the soil do not necessarily cause other environmental contamination.

For several questions, data are not available for providing quantitative answers. In these instances, reporting specialists used their best judgment in making estimates.

These general limitations should be considered in interpreting the report. Other specific limitations are referred to at appropriate places in the discussion.

#### PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND PROCEDURE

The primary objectives of this survey are to update previous information on chemical control of weeds and to identify more exactly the extent and status of the major weed problems contributing to the losses and costs of agriculture. Secondarily, the data are evaluated and presented in a form suited to the varied requirements of both public and private agencies for program reviews and analyses. The report provides a source of information useful for establishing priorities in short

term and long range research planning, for implementing research, development, and educational programs, and for guiding effectively the leadership efforts of extension personnel.

Current national and international emphasis on world food problems highlights the importance of weed control in crop production.<sup>3</sup> As

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ennis, W. B., Jr., L. L. Jansen, I. T. Ellis, and L. D. Newsom. Inputs for pesticides. In <u>The World Food Problem</u>, a Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Vol. III, pp. 130-175. The White House. 1967.

agricultural technology advances to provide higher levels of production, any factor which limits or reduces yields becomes increasingly important. Information on weed control—one of the major and most costly inputs in time, energy, and materials in crop production—must be updated continually to keep abreast of other developments.

The questionnaire used in the current survey (conducted in 1965) followed the general format of questionnaires used in similar surveys in 1959 and 1962.<sup>4</sup>,<sup>5</sup> Questions covered items that provide consolidated information on:

- The costs of herbicidal control measures, the extent of their use in different crops or commodity areas, their effectiveness, usage trends and residue problems; and
- (2) The relative importance of specific weeds as major problems with respect to their geographical distributions and the extent and trends of their infestations in individual crop or commodity areas.

The Federal Extension Service supervised the distribution of the questionnaires to extension specialists charged with educational leadership in weed control in the 50 States. Each specialist was asked to assume responsibility for the reports from his State but was requested to solicit support from all staff members who could contribute to a sound appraisal of the weed problems. Sep-

arate reports were requested for each of the 28 crop or commodity areas or types of land usage covered in the tables. Reports were received from all 50 States. Survey results are more complete than were either of the previous surveys.

The Economic Research Service tabulated the information. Regional and national cost averages were weighted for acreages involved. Weed specialists in the Agricultural Research Service interpreted and evaluated the summarized information for each of the crop or commodity areas surveyed. In most instances. State specialists followed suggested guidelines in reporting the weeds by the common names approved by the Weed Science Society of America. Where this was not done. in the best judgment of the botanist and ARS weed specialists, colloquial names were changed to approved common names or to common names used in standard reference volumes. Most of the common names listed in this report are identified in the Appendix by the best-judged scientific nomenclature.

This survey contains some deficiencies that were recognized during the survey planning but which could not then be avoided conveniently. Other deficiencies were detected during summarization and evaluation. Probably some of these can be corrected in future surveys. Nevertheless, the report as it stands satisfies, at least in part, most of the objectives it was designed to meet.

#### CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL BY FARMERS

(See General Limitations)

The use of herbicides continues to increase in the United States. In 1965, nearly 120 million acres were treated with herbicides as compared with 70 million acres in 1962 and 53 million in 1959 (table 1). These estimates indicate that the use of herbicides is increasing exponentially. For example, the increase during the 3-year period, 1962-65, was 70 percent as compared with about 34

was 70 percent as compared with about 34

4 U.S. Agricultural Research Service and Federal
Extension Service. A survey of extent and cost of weed

percent during the preceding 3-year period; 1959-62. The largest increases were on corn, small grain, cotton, soybeans, and sorghum.

Although much of the increase is a result of using larger quantities of such older organic herbicides as 2,4-D,6 a considerable part of the increase is due to the use of some more recently developed herbicides, such as atrazine, trifluralin, and CDAA.7 Many of the

control and specific weed problems. ARS 34-23. 1962. <sup>5</sup> U.S. Agricultural Research Service and Federal Extension Service. A survey of extent and cost of weed control and specific weed problems. ARS 34-23-1. 1965.

<sup>6 2,4-</sup>dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

<sup>7 2-</sup>chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-g-triazine (atrazine)  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha$ -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine(trifluralin) 2-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide (CDAA).

Table 1.--Estimated extent and cost of chemical weed control in the United States, 1959, 1962, and 1965

						Acres treated	sated			Co	st of he	Cost of herbicides including cost of	includí	ng cost	of		Aci	Acreage treated by	eated by	1	
Crop or area	ř.	States			Total Number <sup>1</sup>		P of to	Percent total acres <sup>2</sup>	382	applic	ation an Total	application and materials for all treatments  Total Average per acre	als for al Average	all treatme	tments	F.	Farmers			Custom	
	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1.962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965
	Number	Number	Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000	Percent		Percent Percent	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000 D	Dollars D	Dollars Dollars		Percent	Percent	Percent Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Corn	07	97	87	20,051	25,302	45,012	25	39	99	37,980		57,600 144,267	1.89	2.28	3.21	82	83	80	18	17	20
Cotton	E	15	17	1,554	5,433	12,479	10	35	92	4,709	16,805	829,65	3.03	3.09	4.78	95	91	96	80	6	10
Soybeans	15	28	59	955	2,827	7,832	2	10	23	2,315	10,835	35,249	4.16	3.83	4.50	96	06	93	2	10	7
Small grains	38	45	7,47	20,723	20,723 18,931	28,735	22	54	36	37,095	29,579	53,375	1.79	1.56	1.86	75	69	58	25	35	42
Rice	7	9	5	502	940	1,390	32	53	78	889	6,250	12,638	1.77	6.65	60.6	13	10	80	87	06	95
Peanuts	5	80	6	35	310	797	2	22	55	116	2,565	6,337	3.31	8.27	7.95	100	26	88	}	3	12
Sugarbeets	11	15	15	125	362	495	77	33	70	625	2,237	4,179	6.00	6.18	8.44	7%	06	92	9	10	€0
Sorghum	14	25	24	2,093	2,665	5,391	14	23	32	6,512	5,258	22,121	3.11	1.97	4.10	70	99	74	09	34	56
Forage seeds	14	20	15	282	439	221	80	16	6	1,868	2,416	1,527	6.62	5.50	6.91	80	62	7/8	20	38	22
Sweet corn	1	7	21	}	30	308	ł	5	99	1	187	1,750	1	6.23	5.68	1	96	81	}	5	19
Other vegetables <sup>3</sup>	20	36	36	276	1,164	779	10	18	13	1,418	10,415	696'	5.14	8,95	10.23	478	64	72	16	21	28
Fruits and nuts	12	21	21	10	267	540	5	10	19	98	2,397	7,029	9.80	86.8	13.02	66	86	86	7	14	14
Ornamentals	9	15	15	2	51	84	7	25	40	45	696	1,743	22.50	19.00	20.75	70	34	42	30	99	28
Lawns	17	23	59	09	672	1,134	7	50	17	1,489	15,368	26,750	24.82	22.87	23.59	82	83	58	18	17	42
Нау	20	33	35	272	412	1,269	(4)	(4)	2	1,692	1,794	5,224	6.22	4.35	4.12	81	78	64	19	22	21
Pastures5	34	45	07	2,400	4,714	6,671	(4)	2	2	5,789	13,340	16,551	2.41	2.83	2,48	74	99	84	26	36	16
Rangeland6	13	20	17	2,011	2,262	3,156	(4)	(4)	(4)	6,174	6,265	15,748	3.07	2.77	66*47	37	37	13	63	63	87
Forest plantings-	1	18	17	}	274	117	1	ŀ	1	1	2,752	1,492	Į.	10.04	12.75	ł	34	57	1	99	43
Noncropland	27	31	27	1,971	3,612	3,306	1	1	1	19,738	83,714	68,470	10.01	23.18	20.71	30	36	39	70	74	19
Aquatics	:	1	13	1	1	87	t I	1	ì	i i	1	1,922	1	;	22.88	!	:	7.7	1	:	56
Total or average	41	90	90	52,923	70,667 1	119,800	1	1	i	128,552	270,746 494,019	494,019	2.43	3.83	4.12	:	:	;	1	:	1

Includes acres treated preemergence plus acres treated postemergence; those acres treated both pre- and postemergence are counted twice.

This double counting lowers the average cost per acre.

Harvested acreage where crops were harvested (see table 2).

Randot crops, cucurbits, vegetable legumes, and solanaceous crops in 1965 and all vegetables except sweet corn in 1959 and 1962. See tables. 27, 29, 31, and 33.

Less than 1.

Annual, improved perennial, and unimproved perennial. See individual tables for more detailed information.

Mountain, prairie, arid, and rainbelt. See individual tables for more detailed information.

newer herbicides possess various properties that make them useful for controlling a broad range of weeds or for controlling specific weeds in many crops and under different soil and climatic conditions.

Herbicidal control of weeds is an essential part of improved crop production technology that also includes the use of fertilizers, and of larger and newer types of machinery and equipment. Many of the recent developments have reduced labor requirements and at the same time have increased the attractiveness of using more herbicides. The use of herbicides helps to reduce the risk of weeds that cannot be controlled because of unfavorable weather conditions. For example, the use of herbicides as preemergence 8 treatments allows the grower several opportunities to control weeds. If the preemergence application is not effective, he still has the alternatives of using herbicides as postemergence treatments or cultivation, or both.

The use of herbicides alone or combined with other methods of weed control offers unusual promise for increasing crop yields. Effective weed control also improves crop quality and reduces costs of harvesting and processing the crop.

Herbicide use affects overall crop production patterns in the choice of crops grown and the variety of crops planted. It influences seedbed preparation, methods of seeding, seeding rates, row spacing, plant spacing in the row, and plant populations per acre. It facilitates the modification of associated fertilizer practices, which include the type of fertilizer used, the time of application, and the placement of fertilizer. More directly, the use of herbicides affects the cultivation practices, such as the number and type of cultivations. The use of herbicides also facilitates irrigation practices, harvesting procedures, seed cleaning operations, erosion control, and fallow practices for weed control. In addition, the extensive use of herbicides helps to improve disease and insect control practices and land and equipment utilization.

Weed specialists estimate that farmers treated 69 percent more acres in 1965 than in 1962 and that the directly related costs of materials and the cost of application for all herbicide treatments increased about 82 percent. Thus, average costs per acre increased only slightly, from \$3.83 to \$4.12 per acre. In 1965 costs ranged from less than \$2.00 per acre for treatments on small grains to more than \$20.00 per acre for treatments on lawns, ornamentals, and noncropland. The higher costs for herbicides are offset by reduced labor needs, improved crop quality and vields, and improvements in other farming operations. Benefits resulting from the use of herbicides continue to attract interest in herbicides that will further reduce vield losses and increase the efficiency of crop production.

Farmers generally treat most of the acreages themselves. This is especially true for the more important row crops--corn, cotton, soybeans, and sorghum--as well as fruits and nuts and most vegetables. Large acreages of small grains and rangeland are often treated by aircraft that generally are owned and furnished by custom operators. Some specialty crops, e.g., rice (which requires flooding and irrigation), are conventionally treated by aircraft.

Herbicides used preemergence continue to grow in importance. Acreage treated preemergence constituted only 7 percent of the total treated acreage of all crops in 1959, but increased to 22 percent in 1962 and to 30 percent in 1965 (table 2). The increase is especially noticeable on such crops as corn and soybeans. From 1962 to 1965, the acres of corn treated preemergence increased from 25 percent to 35 percent of the total acres treated.

Herbicides are still used extensively postemergence. This usage accounts for nearly all of the treated acreage of small grains, most of the treated acreages of sorghum, pasture and rangeland, and about two-thirds of the corn acreage treated.

The average cost of application and materials for herbicides used preemergence is more than twice as much as for those used postemergence (table 3). Most of this difference results from higher costs, or higher

<sup>8</sup> Preemergence--prior to emergence of specified weed or crop; postemergence--after emergence of specified weed or crop.

Table 2.--Estimated extent of chemical weed control in the United States, 1959, 1962, and 1965

						Acres treated	reated			D			-		
Crop or area		Total acreage	٠,	Pı	Preemergence	a	Δ,	Postemergence	eo	as per	rreemergence acreage as percent of total	rage tal	rostem as pe	rostemergence acreage as percent of total	reage otal
	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Com	81,902	65,204	66,160	2,235	6,382	15,914	17,816	18,920	29,098	2.7	9.6	24.1	21.8	29.0	44.0
Cotton	15,117	15,569	13,617	1,001	3,365	6,613	553	2,068	5,866	9*9	21.6	48.6	3.7	13.3	43.1
Soybeans	22,631	27,604	34,551	979	2,402	6,814	10	425	1,018	2.4	8.7	19.7	(2)	1.5	2.9
Small grains	676,366	80,633	79,363	!	19	1,217	20,723	18,912	27,518	!	(2)	1.5	21.6	23.5	34.7
Rice	1,586	1,773	1,793		t †	405	502	076	985	t i	1 9	22.6	31.7	53.0	54.9
Peanuts	1,453	1,412	1,443	32	129	377	С	181	420	2.2	9.1	26.1	.2	12.8	29.1
Sugarbeets	906	1,103	1,248	82	331	426	43	31	69	9.1	30.0	34.1	4.8	2.8	5.5
Sorghum	19,035	14,741	16,798	80	241	1,473	2,085	2,424	3,918	(2)	1.6	8.8	11.0	16.4	23.3
Forage seeds	3,627	2,739	2,516		62	45	282	377	176	1	2.3	1.8	7.8	13.8	7.0
Sweet corn	634	652	580	;	15	224	1	15	84	1	2.3	38.6	-	2.3	14.5
Other vegetables3	6,158	6,194	6,173	72	659	505	204	505	274	1.2	10.6	8.2	3.3	8.2	4.4
Fruits and nuts	2,831	2,893	2,884	2	107	259	60	160	281	.1	3.7	0.6	£,	5.5	2.6
Ornamentals	;	-	1 1 1	1 1	7	15	2	777	69	8 8 9	}	!		;	1
Lawns	4 8,000	4 14,000	4 15,000	М	104	257	57	568	877	(2)	5 0.7	5 1.7	.7	5 4.1	5 5.8
Нау	66,274	979,646	68,076	1	25	112	272	387	1,157	1	(2)	.2	4.	9.	1.7
Pastures <sup>6</sup> 4	4 310,000	4 310,000 4 310,000	4 310,000	30	32	69	2,370	4,682	6,602	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.	5 1.5	5 2.1
Rangeland7	4 630,000	630,000 4 630,000 4 630,000	630,000		!	-	2,011	2,262	3,156	; ;	-	1 1 5	€,	5 .4	5, 5
Forest plantings	-	}	!	9 1	30	20	1	244	46	-	1	1	-	:	}
Noncropland	:	1	8 8 1	27	1,492	1,131	1,944	2,120	2,175	!	1 1 1	1 1	-	!	1
Aquatics	1	1	-	1 1	-	3	8 8	-	81	1	1	1	t I	:	1
Total or average1	1,266,102	1,242,163	1,250,202	4,038	15,402	35,879	48,885	55,265	83,921	8 0.3	8 1.1	8 2.8	8 3.7	8 4.3	8 6.5

Harvested acreage where crops were harvested.

2 Less than .05.

3 Root crops, cucurbits, vegetable legumes, and solanaceous crops in 1965 and all vegetables except sweet corn in 1959 and 1962. See tables 27, 29, 31, and 33.

4 Estimates.

5 Calculations based on estimated total acres.

6 Annual, improved perennial and unimproved perennial.

7 Mountain, foothills, arid, and rainbelt.

If Excludes forest plantings, noncropland, and aquatics.

Table 3. -- Estimated cost of chemical weed control in the United States, 1959, 1962, and 1965 [Costs are for herbicides and application]

			Total	cost1					Average cost per acre <sup>2</sup>	t per acre		
Crop or area		Preemergence			Postemergence			Preemergence	,	P.	Postemergence	
	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Corm	8,226	28,274	87,526	29,754	29,326	56,741	3.68	4.43	5.50	1.67	1.55	1.95
Cotton	3,222	10,228	33,398	1,487	6,577	26,280	3.22	3.04	5.05	2.69	3.18	4.48
Soybeans	2,297	6,993	32,980	18	842	2,269	4.21	4.16	4.84	1.80	1.98	2.23
Small grains	ŧ	9/	5,769	37,095	29,503	47,606	1	4.00	4.74	1.79	1.56	1.73
Rice	8	;	4,078	889	6,250	8,560	1	1	10.07	1.77	6.65	8.69
Peanuts	107	1,188	3,065	6	1,377	3,272	3.34	9.21	8.13	3.00	7.61	7.79
Sugarbeets	428	2,091	3,821	197	146	358	5.22	6.32	8.97	4.58	4.71	5.22
Sorghum	48	200	11,385	6,464	4,558	10,736	00.9	2.91	7.73	3,10	1.88	2.74
Forage seeds	!	899	545	1,868	1,748	982	i i	10.77	12.17	6.62	4.64	5.58
Sweet corn	!	112	1,268	1	75	785	1	7.47	59.62	;	5.00	5.75
Other vegetables <sup>3</sup>	582	6,720	6,392	836	3,695	1,577	8.08	10.20	12.66	4.10	7.32	5.76
Fruits and nuts	35	923	3,080	63	1,474	3,949	17.50	8.63	11.87	78.7	9.21	14.06
Ornamentals	23	46	353	43	872	1,390	;	13.86	24.19	21.50	19.82	20.24
Lawms	680	5,163	8,323	809	10,205	18,427	226.67	49.64	32.36	14.19	17.97	20.77
Hay	!	199	1,072	1,692	1,595	4,152	1	7.96	9.54	6.22	4.12	3.59
Pastures4	30	135	377	5,759	13,205	16,174	4.00	4.22	5.46	2.43	2.82	2.45
Rangeland <sup>5</sup>	1	ł	ŀ	6,174	6,265	15,748	1	!	!	3.07	2.77	66.4
Forest plantings	1	336	126	1	2,416	1,366	1	11.20	6.23	ì	06.6	14.08
Noncropland	2,596	33,915	36,631	17,142	662,67	31,839	96.15	22.73	32.40	8.82	23.49	14.64
Aquatics	1	ł	113	;	1	1,809	:	1	43.65	1	1	22,33
Total or average	18,253	100,818	240,302	110,299	169,928	253,717	4.54	6.55	02.9	2.26	3.07	3.02

Delculated from the average costs (incurred by farmers and other landowners in the States reporting) times the acres treated as shown on individual tables.

Interport of the costs divided by acreage treated (see table 2) do not always equal average costs, because acreages and costs are rounded in summary tables.

Root crops, cucurbits, vegetable legumes, and solanaceous crops in 1965 and all vegetables except sweet corn in 1959 and 1962.

Annual, improved perennial, and unimproved perennial.

Mountain, foothills, arid, and rainbelt.

rates (or both) of materials for preemergence weed control, particularly on corn, soybeans, small grains, sorghum, and most of the vegetables. On cotton, rice, and peanuts, differences between the costs of using herbicides preemergence and postemergence are not so great. However, preemergence use of herbicides is still slightly more expensive.

Weed specialists reported that the available herbicides were generally effective in controlling weeds in most crops (table 4). However, reports from many states indicate an urgent need for better herbicides on certain crops, particularly soybeans, sugarbeets, hay, and pasture (table 5). Herbicides applied to corn, sorghum, vegetables, fruits and nuts,

hay, and pastures are still resulting in some soil residues that are injurious to either treated crops or succeeding crops. Specialists indicated persistence problems in about half the States reporting on corn, cotton, sugarbeets, sorghum, sweet corn, other vegetables, and ornamentals. There appeared to be little difficulty with persistence of herbicides used in small grains, rice, peanuts, and forage seed crops.

Overall trends of herbicide usage still continue upward. However, specialists in some States report that the use of herbicides in 1965 was lower than in 1962. Lower usage was most often reported for small grain, sweet corn, other vegetables, hay, and pasture.

Table 4.--Effectiveness of herbicides and residue problems, by number of States reporting, 1959, 1962, and 1965

							區	fective	ness of	Effectiveness of herbicides	ides							Δ,	roblems	of her	bicide	per-
Crop				Pre	Preemergence	es							Post	Postemergence	ice			0	sistence in 1962 and $1965^1$	in 196	52 and	19651
Area		Good			Fair			Poor			Good			Fair		Д.	Poor		Yes		No	
	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1962 1	1965	1962	1965
	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num-	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num- ber	Num-	Num- ber	Num- ber
Com	15	34	32	15	7	15	23	ŗ	Н	54	31	31	IJ	13	17	0	0	0	28	27	17	21
Cotton	4	9	13	7	5	4	0	2	1	5	9	6	8	9	9	0	0	8	6	<del>t</del> 0	ιC	6
Soybeans	٦	ιΛ	7	12	19	17	2	М	10	ı	~	4	1	7	7	ı	9	5	2	ς,	25	56
Small grains	ı	~	М	ī	C4	М		0	0	24	40	25	11	E	18	0	0	J	$\sim$	$\sim$	41	41
Rice	1	ı	N	1	1	1	ı	1	1	4	2	4	0	۳	ı	0	0	,	Г	0	5	10
Peanuts	0	М	5	C2	4	4	Н	0	1	0	3	2	Н	1	4	0	0	٦	0	IJ	9	100
Sugarbeets	М	2	4	4	12	10	М	٦	-	٦	3	~	4	9	₩	0	2	2	4	7	11	80
Sorghum	Н	т	11	Н	9	6	Н	2	Н	to	14	11	4	6	11	Ч	П	٦	4	75	19	12
Forage seed	0	$\omega$	2	٦	4	2	0	Н	0	ы	7	2	9	6	₩	т	2	٦	3	4	17	11
Sweet corn	ı	ч	14	\$	0	ы	1	0	Н	ı	П	80	1	0	2	ı	0	0	0	15	٦	9
Other vegetables2	2	15	3 25	6	13	3 28	ı	3	3 9	2	16 3	³ 16	Ч	₩	3 12	0	Н	3 2	16 3	18	19 3	32
Fruits and nuts	0	М	7	5	5	2	0	0	1	2	10	10	₩	10	6	0	0	ı	12	₩	100	13
Ornamentals	ч	5	7	2	4	9	0	П	П	0	$\sim$	4	4	9	9	H	Э	2	7	6	€0	9
Lawns	2	7	17	2	9	4	п	0	1	100	13	23	7	6	9	2	~	1	7	9	16	23
Нау	н	2	2	0	8	to	0	0	0	10	6	10	9	17	22	$\sim$	9	2	9	10	27	25
Pastures4	~	٦	3	0	т	3 5	0	0	0	19	17 3	21	15	33	24	-	2	3 1	7 3	15	35 3	30
Rangeland <sup>5</sup>	ı	,	1	1	ı	ţ	1	t	1	9	11 3	12	9	7	3 9	Ч	0	1	2 3	4	16 3	15
Forest plantings	1	4	4	1	2	Μ	ı	0	0	ı	ы	∞	ı	12	9	1	0	2	3	4	14	13
Noncropland	Н	5	4	٦	4	4	0	0	,	100	12	1,4	17	15	11	0	2	1	7	5	24	22
Aquatics	ı	1	1	1	ı	4	1	,	1	ı	ı	М	,	1	10	1	1	1	ı	7	,	9

<sup>\*</sup>Zeros (O)mean that, of the states reporting the use of herbicides or a residue problem, none reported in this category. Dashes (-) mean that no states reported the use of either preemergence, postemergence, or residue problems.

\*Identifies problem areas needing additional research.

\*Rot crops, curcubits, vegetable legumes, and solanaceous crops in 1965 and all vegetables except sweet corn in 1959 and 1962.

\*Totals of \*groupings for pasture, and \*groupings for rangeland. Each state counted only once in each column; however, within each grouping individual states could report in more than one column under each major heading. See individual tables for more detailed information.

\*Annual, improved perennial, and unimproved perennial.

\*Mountain, foothills, arid, and rainbelt.

Table 5.--Herbicide usage trend and need for better herbicides, by number of States reporting, 1959, 1962, and 1965

				Herbici	Herbicide-usage trend	trend						Need	for bette	Need for better herbicides 1	desl		
Crop		ďn		S	Stationary			Down			Urgent		Some	ō.		Little	
Area	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1962	1965	1959	1965	1959	1962	1965
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Corn	37	42	43	ч	6	5	0	0	;	7	11	∞	27	33	4	32	7
Cotton	11	17	16	2	0	н	0	0	1	2	15	2	11	13	0	80	2
Soybeans	14	27	59	ч	0	1	0	0	i s	11	24	16	4	12	0	М	٦
Small grains	56	59	56	6	15	18	0	1	1	6	12	9	22	30	11	31	60
Rice	2	9	70	2	0	į	0	0	i I	٦	2	1	٣	4	0	4	ч
Peanuts	2	7	100	0	0	Т	0	0	;	2	4	٦	7	9	0	2	2
Sugarbeets	6	14	14	2	H	ч	0	0	\$ \$	ιC	12	10	9	10	0	2	1
Sorghum	10	13	20	4	11	4	0	0	1	9	14	9	9	14	N	to	4
Forage seeds	60	15	12	2	9	М	0	0	;	∞	15	5	4	80	0	9	2
Sweet corn	;	0	11	1	1	10	;	0	;	;	0	е	8 8	14	1	J	4
Other vegetables <sup>2</sup>	16	59	3 29	4	7	3 20	0	0	1	80	25	3 24	12	3 31	0	10	3 10
Fruit and nuts	10	20	19	2	1	2	0	0	;	9	1.5	₩	9	13	0	7	ļ t
Ornamentals	50	14	14	Н	٦	٦	0	0	;	23	10	4	4	10	0	4	Н
Lawns	18	22	27	7	Т	2	0	0	1	7	10	7	10	15	9	12	7
Hay	14	24	23	4	60	12	0	0	}	80	19	17	6	14	٦	14	4
Pastures4	31	34	3 28	8	10	3 17	0	0	1	10	16	3 13	24	3 23	2	24	3 9
Rangeland <sup>5</sup>	10	18	3 14	2	٦	3 5	0	0	٦	М	6	3 7	40	3 11	8	6	3 4
Forest planting-	8 8	10	174	1	0	2	1	0	٦	;	11	4	1	6	ł	9	4
Noncropland	22	27	22	2	4	2	0	0	;	7	12	2	15	20	8	17	5
Aquatics	1	Į.	6	!	;	4	;	ŀ	1	1	1	ιΩ	1	₩	ŀ	1	!

<sup>\*</sup>Zer.s () mean that of the states reporting the use of herbicides or a residue problem, none reported in this category. Dashes (-) mean that no states reported the use of either preemergence, postemergence, or residue problems.

Identifies problem areas needing additional research.

Root crops, curubits, vegetable legumes, and solamaceous crops in 1965 and all vegetables except sweet corn in 1959 and 1962.

Total for 4 groupings of vegetables, 3 groupings for pasture, and 4 groupings for rangeland. Each state counted only once in each column; however, within each grouping individual states could report in more than one column under each major heading. See individual tables for more detailed information.

Annual, improved perennial, and unimproved perennial.

Submittain, foothills, arid, and rainbelt.

#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC WEEDS

(See General Limitations)

By design, this survey was limited to only the most serious weeds in the 28 crop, commodity, or land usage areas surveyed. Only the five most important weeds were listed by State specialists for each crop or area. State specialists listed 392 separate weeds, either distinct species or complexes (see even-numbered tables 8 through 62 and Appendix).

From a national standpoint, 34 weeds stand out as important problems because of their occurrence in four of the five groups of crops, commodities, or types of land usage (table 6). In order of their total frequency of listing, the top ten weeds were pigweed, crabgrass, lambsquarters, quackgrass, nutsedge, johnsongrass, foxtail, Canada thistle. ragweed, and barnyardgrass. These weeds were listed as major problems in about two thirds of the individual commodity areas. The fact that they were not listed in the other third does not necessarily imply that any one weed is not a problem or that it does not occur in certain crops, but only that five other weeds are more important in these crops. The same is true for different States and different parts of the same State reporting on a given crop; a weed that is a primary problem in one geographical area may be only of secondary importance in another.

In general, the relative rank of the principal weeds of agronomic and horticultural crops (crops of tilled areas) follows the national order for all groups (table 6). How-

ever, within the other commodity area groups a number of weeds were listed more frequently than many of those included in the top ten nationally. Also, the relative importance of a given weed differs greatly from region to region. By frequency rank, the eight principal weeds of the different regions are as follows:

- Northeastern States--quackgrass, crabgrass, lambsquarters, pigweed, nutsedge, ragweed, foxtail, and wild mustard;
- North Central States--quackgrass, Canada thistle, foxtail, pigweed, lambsquarters, giant foxtail, ragweed, and crabgrass;
- Southern States--crabgrass, pigweed, johnsongrass, morningglory, nutsedge, ragweed, bermudagrass, and dock;
- Western States--lambsquarters, pigweed, barnyardgrass, Canada thistle, quackgrass, nutsedge, wild oats, and foxtail.

Frequencies of reporting provide only a partial analysis of the seriousness of specific weed problems. Information on the intensity of the infestation (percent of acreage infested) and on the infestation trend (up, down, or stationary) was also provided for each weed reported. These data are considered in delineating the relative importance of major weeds in each of the crop or commodity areas discussed in the rest of this report. Detailed analyses of all of the weed data are beyond the scope of the current survey.

Table 6.--National and regional importance of 24 weed species or complexes reported as problems in four out c. five groups of crops, commodities, or types of land usage

	Total	areas in all	groups	20 20 19 20 17	18 20 20 20 18	17 18 17 18	115 10 9	12 10 8 12 15	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1007
	nds,	land <sup>5</sup>	Reports	153338	11 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	22551	~ - ~	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	21012	2121
groups1	Rangelands,	& Noncropland	Areas	~~~~~	1076H	чичич		14000	ппече	
orts by crop	Нау,	ures4	Reports	17 39 99	111 30 30 7	13 7 12	13 20 20 16	15	W 5 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	02 02 02 02
ber of rep	Lawns, Hay,	& Past	Areas	W 4 W W W	www4w	004mn	4 00 00 00	4 W L U U	ппчпп	2227
areas and number of reports by	ltural	e.	Reports	108 88 88 53	21 23 40 40	21 22 12 3	0 5 E 88 4	\$ 0.0 P B	Диние	27   1
Number of an	Horticultural	Crops <sup>3</sup>	Areas		r r r r r	V 2 7 2 2 3	40000	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	4 01 H H M	07 i H
	omic	25	Reports	99 99 99 99	88 22 35 35 35	51 8 19 19	13 8 19 8	. 22 2 13 13 13 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	ипно
	Agronomic	Crops <sup>2</sup>	Areas	\$\$ \chi_C  \q	79997	V0V0V	01024m	41659	1441Q	
ty areas		West.em		25 8 8 3 25 9 5 8 8 3	119 21 31 49	111 16 17 2	11 124 8	12 12 16	2 6 11 1 2	5101
and commodity	no	Southern		68 101 14 7 7	61 12 35	52 12 27 20	19 7 24 10	13	84811	대 4 년 <u> </u>
crop	Region	North-	Central	46 24 41 49 8	21 47 49 27 12	19 19 32 6	4 L L J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	74 111 9 8 16	4 to 14 4 0	1114
Number of reports in all		North-	eastern	40 52 51 30	22 12 27 27	188 1 2 7 7	100410	01	11 15 1	1014
Number of	Total	reports	U.S.	207 185 161 142 109	106 102 92 91 83	76 40 39 35	2002	27 27 23 25 23	19 17 10 8	2000
	Weed			1. Pigweed	6. Johnsongrass 7. Foxtail 8. Thistle, Canada 9. Ragweed	. Morningglory Musterd, wild Bermudagrass Foxtail, glant Garlic, wild	. Sandbur Smartweed Dock Oats, wild Dock, curly	. Horsenettle Bromegrasses, weed Bindweed, field Kochia Foxtail, green	Grasses, annual Sunflower Thistle, Russian Milkweed	. Puncturevine Cheat
l				4 M M M M	6 10	11. 13. 14.	16. 17. 18. 19.	23. 24. 25.	26. 27. 28. 29.	32.

Aquatic Areas, a fifth group of crops, commodities, or types of land usage, is not shown here. Of the 34 weeds, only one (sedges) was reported in Aquatic Areas.

Includes 9 crop or commodity areas: weet corn, rotd ropps, cucurbits, vegetable legumes, solaranceous crops, fruits and nuts, and ornamentals.

Includes 5 crop or land use areas: lawns, hay, annual pastures, perennial improved pertures, and perennial unimproved pastures;

Includes 5 crop or land use areas: nountain rangeland, foothills (prairie), arid rangeland, rainbelt rangeland, forest plantings, and noncropland.

Expures for Total reports for U.S., Southern Region, and Total areas in all groups include 1 report of sedges as a problem in a single land use area, Aquatics (see footnote

#### **AGRONOMIC CROPS**

#### (See General Limitations)

The 1965 survey included nine agronomic crops—corn, cotton, soybeans, small grains, rice, peanuts, sugarbeets, sorghum, and forage seed crops. The survey did not include sugarcane or tobacco.

In 1965, producers of agronomic crops treated more than 33 million acres with herbicides before the crop emerged. The 1965 acreage treated preemergence is 257 percent of that treated in 1962. The acreage treated with herbicides after the crop emerged also increased from 1962 to 1965, but the rate of increase was less than that for preemergence treatments. In 1965, slightly more than 69 million acres were treated with herbicides after the crop emerged. This is 156 percent of the acreage treated postemergence in 1962.

The total cost of herbicides and their application also rose from 1962 to 1965. This increase in cost exceeded that accounted for by the increase in the number of acres treated. Costs of herbicides and their application for preemergence treatments rose 343 percent from approximately \$53 million in 1962 to more than \$182 million in 1965. Expenditures for postemergence herbicides and their application rose 195 percent, from approximately \$80 million in 1962 to almost \$157 million in 1965.

In 1962, the ratio of acres treated postemergence for each acre treated preemergence was 3.42. In 1965, this ratio had dropped to 2.07. In 1962, \$1.51 was spent for postemergence treatments for each dollar spent for preemergence treatments. In 1965, only \$0.86 was spent for postemergence treatments for each dollar spent for preemergence treatments, despite the fact that twice as many acres were treated postemergence as preemergence.

One part of the discussion that follows, points out important weeds for which infestations appear to be decreasing in a significant portion of the affected crop acreage. Although reports of such decreases indicate that progress is being made toward the solution of problems caused by these weeds, the infestations of these same weeds may be

increasing in other States. Also, other weeds may be increasing or may be stationary at high levels of infestation in all regions. Another factor in interpreting these trends is that herbicides that are highly effective in crops grown in one geographical area may be ineffective or unsuitable for similar use in another.

In some instances, reports indicate that a particular weed infests 100 percent of a crop production area and that the trend of infestation is either up or down. This indicates that the intensity of the infestation is either increasing or decreasing and that the entire acreage of the particular crop is infested. In situations involving less than 100 percent infestations, a downward trend could mean that the intensity on infested acres is decreasing, that the actual percentage of fields infested is decreasing, or that both types of decreases are occurring simultaneously.

Tables 1 to 5 present national aspects of the extent, cost, effectiveness, usage trends, and persistence problems associated with herbicides used in individual crops. Oddnumbered tables 7 to 23 present similar data on a State and regional basis. Evennumbered tables 8 through 24 provide information by States and regions on the five most important weeds within each of the nine agronomic crops. Each crop is discussed separately.

#### Corn

In 1965, corn producers treated 24 percent of the harvested corn acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and 44 percent after emergence. They treated almost 16 million acres preemergence at an average cost of \$5.50 per acre, and treated slightly more than 29 million acres postemergence at an average cost of \$1.95 per acre. Farmers treated 80 percent of the treated acres with their own equipment, and custom operators treated the remaining 20 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 7, and 8.)

ini. ... - Cvim: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

Post-		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1004	Average one	Law on want	n+ oppositor		To continuous	and house to tolor			
	ate and region	- 1	nagari	Average cos	n ber acre	ACTERGE UI	ka nan ea	En recurveness	oi nerbicides	Herbicides	Need for	0
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	10 T 20 T PIER 20 T 20	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Oustom	Pre- emergence	lost- emergence	usage trend2	better herbicides	problem
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		ă	1, unit acres	Iv Hars	Dollare	lercent	lercent					
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	iout	25	to	7.00	00.9	20	90	Good	Good	ďŊ	Urgent	No
1, 10	D	50	50	5,00	2,50	2 29	50	Cood	Good	ďn.	Some	Yes
15   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		250	300	3.00	2.00	2 50	15	8 8	good good	d 6	Some	O N
1,000   1,00	acette	1.5	10	7.00	5.50	25	75	Good	Good	ď	Some	Yes
1,100   1,10	pshire	E ;	7	8.00	8.00	35	69	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	Yes
1,502   1,500   1,50	Sey	20	16	4.50	2.00	100	15	Good	Good	ďn	Little	No
1, 172, 2		700	100	13.00	7.000	200	0 00	Good	Fair	ďn	Some	No
1,502	Valle and	004	066	00.0	0.30	200	0 0	Falr	Good	d i	Соше	ON :
13   2   6 to 0   100		r 00	10	20.00	2 50	35	2 4 6	FRIF	TURE	d i	оше	NO No
1,502   1,000   7,50   5,00   77   2   9,000   6,000   6,000   1,11110   1	rginia	15	5	00.9	3.00	96	2 50	Cood	Good	do on	Some	Yes
1,502   1,000   7,20   5,00   77   21   7,101   6,100   1,101   6,100   7,101   7,10						Table of the same					2-Urgent	1 14
3,400   3,900   4,00   1,23   95   5   5   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	leastern	1,202	1,060	7.50	2,00	77	23	3 504 2	8-G00d	12-Up	9-Some	4-Ies
1,000   2,400   4,000   1,24   1,000								TIDIAC	TTD.I=4		1-Little	ON = 0
1,000   2,400   4,00   1,00   100		3,400	3,900	4.00	1.25	95	5	Fair	Good	ďn	Some	Yes
1,000   1,000   2,000   1,00	1	096	2,400	7.00	09*	100	-	Fair	Fair	ďŊ	Sоте	Yes
1,200   1,000   7,20   2,50   80   20   6004   6004   801   801   114119   802   114119   802   114119   802   114119   802		3,000	6,000	3.00	1.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	ďŊ	Some	ON
1,200   1,000   7,00   2,200   80   20   600   600   600   500   1,1118     1,200   1,000   5,000   1,000   6,100		100	200	7.50	1.85	70	30	Fair	Fair	ďŋ	Some	Yes
1,100   1,500   4,500   4,500   2,000   4,50		250	1,000	7.00	2.50	80	20	Cood	Good	Sta.	Little	Yes
1,000   600   15.00   4.00   6.3   37   Falt   Good   Up   Same   1,500   4.00   15.00   4.00   6.30   6.30   6.00   6.		1,100	3,500	4.50	2.00	75	25	Good	Good	ďn	Little	Yes
1,500   1,50		1,000	009	2.00	1.50	63	37	Fair	Good	ďΩ	Some	Yes
13.77   25,854   5.12   1.50   9.9   10   6.00d   0.00d   0.	(g)	1,500	3,500	15.00	7 * 00	69	3.5	Good	Good	ďΩ	Some	Yes
11,177   25,884   5,12   1,189   1,153   80   60   60   60   60   60   60   60	Jakota	22	54	4.50	1,50	66	1	Fair	Good	ď	Some	Yes
13,377   25,884   5,32   1,78   80   20   Good   Fair   Up   Some   13,377   25,884   5,32   1,78   80   20   Good   Fair   Up   Some   14,377   25,884   5,32   1,78   80   20   Good   Fair   Up   Description   1,40   1,40   2,00   2,00   90   10   Good   Fair   Up   Upgent   2,40   2,75   99   10   Good   Good   Up   Some   2,40   2,75   2,00   90   10   Good   Good   Up   Some   2,40   2		820	1,115	3.80	1.55	80	20	Good	Good	ďn	Some	No
11)   177   25,854   5,12   1,18   80   20   6-660d   8-600d   11-0   10-50ne   11-0	Jakets	700	2,500	4.00	1,50	40	09	Good	Good	ďn	Some	Yes
11,377   25,824   5,12   1,78   80   20   6-Fiold   8-Cool   11-Up   Di-Come   2-Liftile   8-Cool   11-Up   Di-Cool   2-Liftile   8-Cool   3-Liftile   8-Cool   3-Liftile   8-C		676	(8)	02.7	3.60	. 70	30	Good	Fair	ď	Some	Yes
15   18   4.00   2.70   99   10   0cod   Fair   1-5kn, 2-ilittle   1.5kn, 2-ilittle   2-ilit	Centra1	33,377	25,854	5.32	1.78	gu g	000	poog-9	8-Good	11-Up	10-Some	10-Yes
18			1000	7/1/		2	0.4	C-Fair	4-Fair	1-Sta.	2-Little	2-No
15   18   4.00   2.77   99   51   0.004   0.	-	81	58	4.00	2,00	06	92	Good	Fair	dl.	fireent	CN
Reg.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15	100	4.00	2.75	66	-	Cood	Good	d]	Some	Yes
110   170   170   2.00   90   10   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20	40	4.50	1.50	90	20	Poor	Fair	an an	Urgent	No
100   170   4.70   2.00   92   8   Good   0.00   0.00   0.00     100   322   3.25   1.00   92   10   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000     110   12   1.25   1.20   1.20   0.00   10   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000     12   1.25   1.20   1.20   0.00   4.00   0.000   0.000   0.000   0.000     12   1.25   1.20   1.20   0.00   4.00   0.000   0.000   0.000     12   1.25   1.20   1.20   0.00   4.00   0.000   0.000   0.000     13   1.25   1.20   1.20   0.00   4.00   0.000   0.000     14   1.25   1.25   1.20   0.00   0.00   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.20   0.00   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.20   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   0.000     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25     15   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25   1.25		82	84	00.6	3.00	6	10	Cool	Good	<u>.</u>	Some	CN CN
15,913.6   29,098.1   5.00   1.00   90   10   Felt Fight Some   1,000		110	170	4.70	2.00	92	100	Cood	Good	å n	Some	Yes
11,	0.8	36	72	3.25	1.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	Q))	Some	No
10	i ppiiqdi	100	325	3.00	4.00	85	15	Good	Good	d)	Some	No
170   125	arolina	315	636	00.9	2.00	06	10	Cood	Good	Sta.	Little	No
		10	J	2.50	1.50	100	1	Fair	Cood	Sta.	Some	No
17.0   80   5.50   1.50   60   40   60   60   40   60   60   6	rolina	75	125	7.50	3.00	75	25	Cood	Good	ďΩ	Little	No
1, 7, 7   1, 787   2, 50   2, 20   70   40   78 ir   Good   Up   Good   Up   Good   Up   Good   Up   Some   Local		170	80	5.50	1.50	09	70	Cood	Good	ďΩ	Some	Yes
1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1,		230	15	2,00	2.00	09 6	0 40	FRIT	Good	ďn	Urgent	Yes
1,7,7,   1,727,   5,4,5   7,5,7   82   18   4,-Rior   10-Good   11-Up   3-Ungent   3-Rior   1-Up   3-Ungent		077	707	7.62	02.6	0	20	FRIL	GOOD	ďn	Some	ON
1,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,7,7,   1,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7								8-Good	10-Good	all-11	3-Urgent	Z-Yes
10   15,000   3.00   75   25   Good   Sta.   Cliticae	ern	1,92407	1,7/87	5.43		877	18	4-Fuir	3-Fair	2-Sta.	8-,30me	oN-6
15,913.8   29,098.1   5.50   1.95   80   70   70   70   70   70   70   70				00 0				4001-4			200000	
10   17   17   17   17   17   17   17		4 0	- 50	00.0	2.00	C/	67	0000	Good	Sta.	Little	Yes
15,913.8   29,098.1   5.50   1.95   6.90   1.95   6.90   1.95   6.90   1.95   6.90   1.95   6.90   1.95   6.90		02	277	9.0	0.50	90	24.6	FEIL	0000	ota.	Urgent	res
		2 4	25.	2.00	8.6	06	07	D005	Cood	d i	Some	NO
			2.5	3.00	1.25	95	r r	2000	200g	d II	Some	Yes
	100	2	10	5.00	1.75	100	١.	Good	FB1	a ci	lingent	Yes
. 5 16 8.00 2.50 80 20 Rair Pair Up Some Some Some Some Some Some Some Some		5	20	7,00	3.00	06	10	Cood	Good	d On	Little	Yes
20 5.00 2.00 90 10 Good Feir Up Some 3.3 5.00 2.50 50 50 600d Feir Up Some 3.1 20.00 25.00 100 Good Good Up Some 67.8 397.1 5.04 2.28 78 22 9-Good 6-Good 9-Up 5-Some 4.1 5,913.8 29,098.1 5.50 1.95 80 20 15-Feir 16-Feir 5-Sta. 7-Likelin 1.		5.	16	8.00	2,50	80	20	Fair	Fair	Up	Urgent	Yes
	t //	20	5	5.00	2,00	96	10	Good	Fair	ηĎ	Some	Yes
		2	35	7.00	2.50	20	20	Cood	Fair	ďΩ	Some	Yes
67.8 397.1 5.04 2.28 78 22 9-6cod 6-Good 9-Up 3-Urgent 6-Some 6-S		.3	1,	20.00	25.00	100	1	Cood	Good	ďŊ	Some	No
67.8 J97.1 5.04 2.28 78 22 9-0cod 6-0cod 9-0p 6-Some 6-Some 6											3-Urgent	
States 15,913.8 29,098.1 5.50 1.95 80 20 15,Futr 5-Fair 5-Sta. 2-Little 3Some 1. Proor 16-Fair 5-Sta. 7-Little	Theresand	67.8	397.1	5.04	2.28	78	22	9~Good	6~Good	dn-6	6-Some	9-Yes
15,913.8 29,098.1 5.50 1.95 80 20 15-Rair 16-Pair 5-Sta. 7-Little								2-Fair	5-Fair	2-5ta,	2-little	2-No
15,913.8 29,098.1 5.50 1.95 80 20 15-Fear 32-Good 43-Up 33-Some 1-Poor 16-Fear 5-Sta. 7-Little								\$2_Ckurd			delingent.	
1-Por 7-11th	ted States	15,913.8	29,098.1	5.50	1.95	80	20	15-Fair	32-Good	43-Up 5-Sta.	33-Some	27-Yes 21-No
								1-Poor	FC-1	)	7-11ttle	

Include nerially equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and binited State averages on which costs were reported.

Table 8 .-- Corn: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Infestation	Acres Trend	Pet. Sta. 10 Up 255 Up 255 Up 255 Up 250 Sta. 10 Up 10	110 Sta. 1 Sta. 120 Sta. 20 Down 50 Sta. 50 Up 100 Sta. 5 Sta. 5 Sta. 75 Up	90 Sta. 125 Sta. 125 Up 125 Up 126 Up 660 Up 660 Up 960 Up 40 Up 660 Up 10 Up 10 Up	30 Sta. 50 Sta. 110 Sta. 60 Down 1100 Sta.
Ini	Weed	Quackgrass Wild mustard Wild mustard Mackgrass Redroot pigweed Guackgrass Velvetleaf Guackgrass Wild radish Guackgrass Guackgrass	Wirestem muhly Wild cucumber Wild cance Wild cance Quackgrass Quackgrass Wild cance Yellow foxtail Yellow foxtail Yellow foxtail Velvetteaf Velvettleaf	Sicklepod PSicklepod Sicklepod Sicklepod Pigweed Pigweed Pigwed	Red sorrel
Infestation	Trend (1)	Up Down Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up	Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Up	Sta. Sta. Up	Sta. Up Up Up Down Up Down Up Sta.
Infes	Acres	Pet. 15	92222222	250 200 200 100 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 1	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
	Weed	Panlcum Pigweed Quackgrass Quackgrass Panlcum Pigweed Pigweed Pigweed Pigweed Pigweed Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass	Wild cane Wild cane Swamp smartweed Pigweed Nutsedge Johnsongrass Wild mustard Wild mustard Nutsedge Quackgrass	Morningglory Morningglory Sicklepod Sandbur Johnsongrass Morningglory Pigweed Pigweed Morningglory Pigweed Morningglory	Pigweed
ation	Trend (1)	Up Down Up Up Sta. Up Up Up	Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Sta.	Up Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up	Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Down Down Up
Infestation	Acres	Pet. 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 10	2000 20000 2	100 100 50 100 50 50 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	30 25 25 50 25 25 25
	Weed	Nutsedge Johnsongrass Lambsquarters Johnsongrass Nutsedge Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Horsenettle Nutsedge Nutsedge Nutsedge Nutsedge Nutsedge Nutsedge	Johnsongrass Quackgrass Ciant foxtail Johnsongrass Foxtail Lambsquarters Giant foxtail Figweed Redroot pigweed Johnsongrass Foxtail Figweed Foxtail Figweed Foxtail Figweed Figweed	Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Florida purslane- Nutsedge Giant foxtail Ohnsongrass Iambsquarters Iambsquarters Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Johnsongrass	Wild cane Jimsonweed Kochia Sandbur Hambsquarters Pigweed Iambsquarters Pigweed Morninglory Pigweed
ation	Trend	Up Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up	Up Up Up Up Up Sta.	Sta. Up Down Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Down Down Up
Infestation	Acres	Pet. 30 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	70 50 1000 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	100 70 100 60 60 80 80 80 80 80 80	30 85 30 50 110 115 115
	Weed	Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Ourly dock Lambsquarters Glant foxtail Horsenettle Glant foxtail Foxtail Foxtail Iambsquarters Johnsongrass	Giant foxtail Johnsongrass Fall paricum Giant foxtail Foxtail paricum Coxfail	Crabgrass Crabgrass Crolaria Johnsongrass Crabgrass	Watergrass complex Crabgrass
ation	Trend (1)	Up Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up	Down Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up	Up Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta.	Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Down Up
Infestation	Acres	Pet. 15 70 60 60 25 65 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	15 1 70 60 60 65 100 15 100	50 100 100 50 115 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	50 25 10 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
	Weed	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Barnyardgrass Canda thistle Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Common milkwed Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass	Canada thistle Canada thistle Crabgrass Barwardgrass Conada thistle Crabgrass Crabgrass Crada thistle Crada thistle Crada thistle Crada thistle	Cocklebur Cocklebur Crabgrass Cocklebur Barnyandgrass Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Crabgrass Brown top panicum- Crabgrass	Pigweed Barnyardgrass Field bindweed Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Bindweed Bindweed Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass
	Region and State	Northeastern: Connecticut Delaware Maine Maryland Massachusetts- New Hampshire- New Jersey	North Central: Indiana Indiana Iowa Kansas Minnesota Minnesota North Dakota Ohio South Dakota South Dakota South Dakota	Southern: Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Kentucky Kentucky Koutsisinna Missisippi North Carolina- Oklahoma South Carolina- Texnessee Texnessee Texnessee	Western: Arizona Arizona California Colorado Idaño Montana New Mexico Oregon Utah Washington

'Sta., stationary

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were approximately equal to those used in 1962. Eight States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, 33 reported some need and seven reported little need for better herbicides. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil in 1965 appear to be about the same as in 1962. In 1965, 27 States reported problems of herbicide persistence, whereas 21 States reported no major problems with persistence. The herbicide-usage trend was up in 43 States, stationary in five, and down in none.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least four States were barnyardgrass, wild cane, cocklebur, crabgrass, foxtails, johnsongrass, lambsquarters, morningglory, nutsedges, pigweeds, sandbur, Canada thistle, and velvetleaf. Of these nationally or regionally important weeds, those for which the infestation was reported to be decreasing in at least two States were lambsquarters, pigweeds, quackgrass, and Canada thistle.

#### Cotton

In 1965, cotton producers treated approximately 49 percent of the harvested cotton acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and 43 percent after emergence. Although the use of preemergence treatments more than doubled from 1962 to 1965, the percentage of cotton treated postemergence increased even more. Cotton producers treated more than 6.6 million acres preemergence at an average cost of \$5.05 per acre, and treated about 5.9 million acres postemergence at an average cost of \$4.48 per acre. Farmers applied the herbicides on 90 percent of the treated acres with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 10 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 9, and 10.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were more effective than those used in 1962. Two States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, 13 reported some need, and only two reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to be about the same as in 1962. Eight States reported problems with herbicides persisting in the soil while nine reported no significant problems with per-

sistence. The usage trend was up in 16 States, stationary in one, and down in none.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least four States were barnyardgrass, cocklebur, crabgrass, johnsongrass, morningglory, nutsedges, and pigweeds. Of these nationally or regionally important weeds, those for which the infestation was reported to be declining in at least two States were crabgrass, johnsongrass, morningglory, and pigweeds.

#### Soybeans

In 1965, soybean producers treated almost 20 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, but treated less than 3 percent after emergence. They treated slightly more than 6.8 million acres preemergence at an average cost of \$4.84 per acre, and treated slightly over 1.0 million acres postemergence at an average cost of \$2.23 per acre. Farmers applied the treatments on 93 percent of the treated acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated only 7 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 11, and 12.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were only slightly more effective than those used in 1962. Sixteen States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, 12 reported some need, and only one State reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to be about the same as in 1962. Three States reported problems with herbicide persistence, and 26 reported no significant problems with persistence. The usage trend for herbicides was up in 29 States and stationary or down in none.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least four States were cocklebur, crabgrass, foxtails, johnsongrass, lambsquarters, morningglory, nutsedges, pigweeds, velvetleaf, jimsonweed, ragweed, and red sorrel. There were no reports that infestations of any of these nationally or regionally important weeds were declining. This may be related to the small number of acres treated postemergence. The large number of important weeds infesting soybeans is undoubtedly related to the fact that soybeans are grown in States from the extreme southern border to the northern border of the United States.

Table 9..-Cotton: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	, per acre1	Acreage treated by	sated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence Preemergence Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence	usage trend2	better	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Masouri	150	100	5.00	2.00	80	20	Cood	Good	ďľ	Some	No
North Central	150	1.00	5.00	2.00	80	20	1-Good	1-Good	1-Up	1-Some	1-No
Адарама	525	200	00.9	3.50	95	2	Good	Fair	Ωp	Some	No
Arkansas	1,050	1,000	3.50	10.00	66	1	Good	Good	ďΩ	Some	Yes
Florida	7	1	00°9	}	90	20	Good	1	ďΩ	Some	No
Georgia	403	100	8.00	3.00	70	30	Cood	Cood	ΩĎ	Some	No
Kentucky	5.	2	5.00	2.10	96	2	Good	Fair	ď	Some	No
Louislana	420	944	3,50	1.50	88	12	Good	Good	ďn	Little	No
Mississippi	1,250	1,000	4.00	2.00	06	70	Good	Cood	ďn	Some	Yes
North Carolina	240	25	6.50	1.75	95	2	Fair	Fair	ďΩ	Some	No
Oklahoma	100	20	7.00	1.50	7.5	25	Good	Fair	ďn	Little	Yes
South Carolina	425	250	6.50	4.50	06	10	Fair	Fair	ďn	Some	No
Tennessee	400	143	3,50	4.00	8	70	Good	Fair	ďΩ	Some	Yes
Texas	1,250	2,250	5.00	2.50	96	5	Fair	Good	ďΩ	Urgent	Yes
Virginia	4	1	00*9	1	100	1	Fair	1	ď'n	Some	No
Southern	6,068.5	5,436	4.82	4.43	92	€0	9-Good 4-Fair	5-Good 6-Fair	13-Up	1-Urgent 10-Some 2-Little	5-Yes 8-No
Arizona	75	200	00.9	00.9	80	20	Good	Good	ďn	Some	Yes
California	300	100	9,50	7.50	09	40	Good	Good	Š	Some	Yes
New Mexico	20	30	00*9	2.50	80	20	Good	Good	Sta.	Urgent	Yes
Western	395	330	8.66	6.14	69	31	3-Good	3-Good	2-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 2-Some	3-Yes
I'mitton Staton	6 613 8	770	ر د د	07 7	G	9	13-Good	6-Good	16-Up	2-Urgent	8-Yes
	, or or	2,000		1	2	04	4-Fair	6-Fair	1-Sta.	2-Little	oN-9
				WATER AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE P						-	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 10.--Cotton: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

40	7 7 1	Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation		Infestation	tion		Infestation	lon		Infest	Infestation
ייפארסון מוות מיאה	Daaak	Acres	Trend	Dagu	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend
North Central: Missouri	Barnyardgrass	Pct. 85	Sta.	Cocklebur	Pet.	Sta.	Johnsongrass	Pct. 40	ďn	Pigweed	Pet.	Sta. N	Morningglory	Pet.	Sta.
Authern: Alabama Arkansas Arkansas Arkansas Georgia Louisiana Masisajppi Morth Garolina Oklahoma South Garolina Texas Texas	Cocklebur Cocklebur Barnyardgrass Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur	246683368368	Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up	Johnsongrass	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Down Sta. Up Sta. Up	Morningglory frabgass frabgasss Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Morningglory Johnsongrass Morningglory Jexas pantoum Morningglory Jexas pantoum Johnsongrass	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Up Up Sta. Up Up Down Sta. Up Up Up Up	Mutsedge———————————————————————————————————	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Sta.	Stoklepod Prickly stda Nutsedge Sicklepod Nutsedge Nutsedge Prickly stdapod Itsagede Texas panicum Texas panicum Texas panicum Texas panicum Texas panicum	200 00 1 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Sta.
Western: Arizona California Nevada New Mexico	Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass BarnyardgrassJohnsongrass	80 100 25	Up Down Sta. Down	Groundcherry Crabgrass Johnsongrass	45 10 45	Down Sta. Up Down	Johnsongrass Johnsongrass Lambaquarters Nutsedge	15 15 50 45	Down Up Sta.	Morningglory Morningglory Pigweed	25 D 15 U 75 S 60 D	Down F Up N Sta.	Pigweed	50 25 115	Down Up

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 11.--Soybeans: Estimated extent, cost and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

				B	geograpiire divisions, 1909	10) T (0)					
	Acres	Acres treated	Average cos	cost per acre1	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Delaware	70	;	4.00	;	85	15	F O.F	1	II	Ilmgon+	N
Mary Company	6				0 0	1 -	1 1 1		<b>d</b> , E	OI BOH	2 =
Now Toront	000	ı	200	:	90	) Y	Fall	8 1 1 1	ď,	Come	NO N
New York	0 6	; -	00.01	00 01	22	٠ چ ۱	Cood	1 5	d i	Some	NO
Pennsylvania	1 6	1 }	4.50	1	100	2	Fair	175.	đ đ	Urgent	No
Northeastern	153	1	3.67	10.00	89	11	1-Good 4-Fair	l-Fair	5-Up	2-Urgent 3-Some	1-Yes 4-No
Illinois	1,800	30	4.50	2.00	95	2	Feir	Fair	αŊ	Some	No
Indiana	240	;	5.00	1 1	100	+	Poor		ďΩ	Urgent	N
IOW8	1,000	80	3.00	1.50	06	10	Cood	Good	ďρ	Some	N CN
Kansas	70	;	00.6	;	80	20	Fair	1 1 1 1	d'U	Some	Yes
Michigan	100	t r	4.00	;	85	15	Good		an O	Some	N ON
Minnesota	360	9	00.9	2.00	95	10	Good	Poor	ďΩ	Little	N
Missouri	350	10	7.00	1.00	83	1.7	Good	Poor	ďΩ	Some	No
Nebraska	280	1	9.00	;	06	10	Fair	1 1	ďΩ	Urgent	Yes
North Dakota	20	5	5.00	2.50	100	;	Fair	Fair	ďΩ	Some	No
Oh10	350	12	5.20	4.50	85	15	Fair	Poor	υp	Urgent	No
South Dakota	30	5.	00.9	4.00	40	9	Good	Fair	ďΩ	Urgent	No
Wisconsin	19	;	5.40	;	70	30	Fair	1	ďn	Urgent	No
							7. 2000	- C		5 Ilman+	
North Central	616.7	143.5	16.7	1.88	60	tx	6-Fair	3-Fp4	12_ffn	6-Some	2-Yes
					2		1-Poor	3-Poor	1	1-Little	10-No
Arkansas	515	315	3.50	2.00	66	7	Fair	Good	Up	Urgent	No
Florida	9	;	00.9	;	100	1	Fair	1 1 1	ďn	Some	No
Georgia	17	11	00.6	1	100		Fair	1 1 1	ďn	Some	No
Kentucky	07	50	2.00	1.90	95	2	Fair	Poor	ďn	Urgent	No
Louisiana	46	150	2.00	2.25	96	4	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	No
Wississippi	800	250	5.50	3.00	66	2	Fair	Fair	ďŋ	Urgent	No
North Carolina	55	48	2.00	2.00	66	2	Fair	Good	ďn	Urgent	No
Oklahoma	10	;	5.25	;	66	2	Good		ďΩ	Some	No
South Carolina	100	20	4.25	1.50	85	15	Poor	Fair	ďŊ	Urgent	No
Tennessee	986	32	4.00	1.00	06	10	Poor	Poor	ďΩ	Urgent	No
Texas	12	1 1	4.50	:	90	10	Poor	1 1	ďΩ	Urgent	No
Virginia	55	80	4.80	4.00	70	30	Poor	Good	Up	Urgent	No
							]~Good	3-Good			
Southern	1,742	873	4.73	2.28	95	٧.	7-Fair 4-Poor	3-Fair 2-Poor	12-Up	9-Orgent 3-Some	12-No
							7-Good	4-Good		16-Urgent	3-700
United States	6,814	1,017.5	78.7	2.23	66	7	17-Fair 5-Poor	7-Fair 5-Poor	29-Up	12-Some 1-Little	26-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

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Table 12.--Saybeans: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

	,			,											
Region and State	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infes	Infestation	Weed	Infes	Infestation	Меед	Infestation	ation	Meed	Infe	Infestation
		Acres	$\frac{\text{Trend}}{(^1)}$		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend	L	Acres	$\frac{\text{Trend}}{\binom{1}{}}$		Acres	Trend
Northeastern:		Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pct.	
Delaware	Crabgrass	20	ďn	Foxtail	30	ďŊ	Jimsonweed	20	ďn	Morningglory	30	ďn	Pigweed	50	Down
Maryland	Horsenettle	15	ďŊ	Jimsonweed	35	Sta.	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Morningglory	07	ďn	Ragweed	40	ďΩ
New Jersey	Lambsquarters	!	Sta.	Nutsedge	ŀ	Sta.	Pigweed	1	Sta.	Ragweed	ŀ	ďn	Velvetleaf	1	ďn
New York	Lambsquarters	20	Sta.	Nutsedge	40	Sta.	Pigweed	09	Sta.	Quackgrass	80	Sta.	Ragweed	70	Sta.
Pennsylvania	Giant foxtail	35	ďŋ	Lambsquarters	80	Sta.	Morningglory	9	ďŊ	Pigweed	80	Sta.	Ragweed	30	Sta.
North Central: Illinois	Cocklebur	15	Sta.	Giant foxtail	202	ďn	Jimsonweed	15	Sta.	Worningglory	20	Sta.	Red sorrel	25	ďſ
Indiana	Canada thistle	П	Down	Jimsonweed	10	ďp	Johnsongrass	٦	Sta.	Morningglory	C2	Sta.	Quackgrass	٦	Down
Iowa	Buttonweed	20	Sta.	Cocklebur	20	Sta.	Giant foxtail	75	ď'n	Pigweed	25	Sta.	Ragweed	25	Sta.
Kansas	Foxtail	75	Sta.	Giant foxtail	90	ďn	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Pigweed	20	Sta.	Wild cane	20	ďn
Michigan	Jimsonweed	30	ďn	Nutsedge	30	ďn	Quackgrass	9	Sta.	Velvetleaf	90	ďh		i	1 1 1
Minnesota	Canada thistle	09	Sta.	Cocklebur	70	ďn	Foxtail	100	ď'n	Red sorrel	90	Sta.	Velvetleaf	25	ďŊ
Missouri	Cocklebur	69	Sta.	Giant foxtail	69	ďŋ	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Morningglory	90	Sta.	Pigweed	65	Sta.
Nebraska	Crabgrass	80	ďn	Foxtail	96	ďn	Pigweed	80	Sta.	Red sorrel	25	Sta.	Velvetleaf	40	ďΩ
North Dakota	Green foxtail	95	Sta.	Lambsquarters	09	Sta.	Redroot pigweed	75	Sta.	Wild mustard	75	Down	Yellow foxtail	95	Sta.
Ohio	Canada thistle	15	Sta.	Foxtail	09	Sta.	Jimsonweed	20	ďΩ	Red sorrel	69	Sta.	Velvetleaf	20	ďΩ
South Dakota	Cocklebur	15	Sta.	Foxtail	18	Sta.	Lambsquarters	10	Sta.	Sunflower	20	Sta.	Velvetleaf	6	Sta.
Wisconsin	Barnyardgrass	80	ďn	Foxtail	100	Sta.	Lambsquarters	100	Sta.	Pigweed	100	Sta.	Velvetleaf	70	ď
Southern: Arkansas	Barnyardgrass	10	ďn	Cocklebur	30	ďn	Johnsongrass	55	Sta.	Morningglory	85	ďn	Pigweed	40	ďn
Florida	Cocklebur	20	Sta.	Crabgrass	100	Sta.	Florida purslane	100	Sta.	Morningglory	10	ďŊ	Sicklepod	20	Sta.
Georgia	Cocklebur	09	ďn	Johnsongrass	20	ďΩ	Pigweed	09	ďņ	Sandbur	20	Sta.	Sicklepod	30	ďh
Kentucky	Cocklebur	10	Down	Foxtail	09	ďn	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Pigweed	09	ďŊ	Smartweed	20	ďn
Louisiana	Crabgrass	20	Down	Hemp sesbania	30	Sta.	Johnsongrass	30	Sta.	Morningglory	20	ď	Pigweed	40	ďΩ
Mississippi	Cocklebur	09	Sta.	Hemp sesbania	35	ďn	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Worningglory	75	Sta.	Pigweed	50	ďŊ
North Carolina-	Cocklebur	96	ďŊ	Morningglory	85	ďn	Nutsedge	15	ďn	Pigweed	95	Down	Sicklepod	30	Sta.
Oklahoma	Cocklebur	30	ďn	Crabgrass	66	ďΩ	Johnsongrass	80	ďn	Morningglory	25	ďΩ	Pigweed	06	ďŊ
South Carolina-	Cocklebur	09	ďn	Florida purslane-	30	ďŊ	Nutsedge	20	ďn	Pigweed	70	ď'n	Ragweed	30	ďn
Tennessee	Cocklebur	45	ďn	Crabgrass	66	Sta.	Johnsongrass	40	ďn	Morningglory	20	Sta.	Pigweed	40	ďŊ
Texas	Crabgrass	45	Sta.	Morningglory	10	Sta.	Nutsedge	25	Sta.	Pigweed	90	Sta.	Ragweed	30	Sta.
Virginia	Cocklebur	20	ďn	Jimsonweed	50	ďŊ	Morningglory	45	ďŊ	Ragweed	25	Sta.	Redroot pigweed	40	Sta.
Western: New Mexico	Barnyardgrass	15	Домт	Johnsongrass	15	Sta.	Pigweed	50	Down		;	1		1	-
1 Sta., stationary.	ury.														

#### Small Grains

In 1965, producers of small grains treated only 1.5 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before emergence of the crop, but treated almost 35 percent after emergence. They treated 1.2 million acres preemergence at an average cost of \$4.74 per acre and treated 27.5 million acres postemergence at an average cost of \$1.73 per acre. Farmers treated 58 percent of the treated acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 42 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 13, and 14.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were less effective than those used in 1962. This may indicate that weeds resistant to postemergence applications of 2,4-D are increasing. Only six States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, 30 reported some need, and eight reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to be remaining constant at the same low level reported in 1962. Only three States reported problems involving persistence while 41 States reported no problems. The usage trend was up in 26 States, stationary in 18, and down in none.

Weeds listed as one of the five most important in at least four States were foxtails. lambsquarters, quackgrass, ragweed, red sorrel, field bindweed, downy brome, wild buckwheat, chickweed, docks, wild garlic, henbit, knawel, mustards, and wild oats. Of these nationally or regionally important weeds, those for which the infestation was reported to be declining in at least two States were lambsquarters, wild garlic, mustards, and wild oats. More problem weeds infest small grains than any other agronomic crop. Undoubtedly, this is related to the fact that small grains are grown in all geographic regions of the United States and are subject to infestation by both cold-season and warmseason weeds during a single growing season.

#### Rice

In 1965, rice producers treated almost 23 percent of the harvested rice acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and almost 55 percent after emergence. The

percentage treated postemergence increased very little as compared with the amount treated in 1962, but there was practically no preemergence treatment of rice in 1962. Rice producers treated 405,000 acres preemergence at an average cost of \$10.07 per acre and they treated 985,000 acres postemergence at an average cost of \$8.69 per acre. The continual rise in cost per acre for postemergence treatments that has occurred since 1959 is related to the development of newer herbicides that are more effective as postemergence treatments for control of grasses. Farmers treated only 8 percent of their treated acres with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 92 percent. Of all agronomic crops, rice has the highest percentage of the herbicide applications made by custom operators. This, of course, is because most of the applications are made with aerial equipment. (Tables 1 to 5, 15, and 16.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were more effective than those used in 1962. This is primarily because of the development of chemicals satisfactory for use before the crop emerges. No State reported an urgent need for better herbicides, four States reported some need, and only one reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to be about the same as in 1962. No State reported problems with persistence in 1965 and only one State reported problems in 1962. Five States reported that herbicideusage trends were up and no State reported that usage trends were stationary or down.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least two States were barn-yardgrass, ducksalad, northern jointvetch, red rice, and hemp sesbania. Of these nationally or regionally important weeds, only barn-yardgrass was reported to be declining in at least two States.

#### Peanuts

In 1965, peanut producers treated approximately 26 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and approximately 29 percent after emergence. They treated 377,000 acres preemergence at an average cost of \$8.13 per acre, and treated

Table 13. --Small grains: Estimated extent, cost and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965<sup>1</sup>

	Acres treated	treated	Average cos	Average cost per acrez	Acreage treated by	sated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	Persistence
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence		Preemergence Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend³	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Delaware	!	20	1	2.00	100	;	1	Fair	ďn	Some	No
Maryland	:	25	1	1.75	20	30	!	Fair	ďΩ	Urgent	No
Massachusetts	!	П	1	3.00	45	55	1	Fair	ďn	Some	No
New Jersey	!	9 00	i i	L.73	66.6	0 6	1 1 1	0000	Ω, <u>μ</u>	Come	ON X
Pennsyl vanja	: :	375	: :	3.75	2 6	200		Good	3.5	Little	No
Rhode Island		2.	1	2,00	06	10		Good	d D	Some	No
Vermont	;	2	1	3,50	7.5	25	-	Good	Sta,	Some	No
West Virginia	1	2	:	2.00	100	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fair	ďΩ	Some	No
Northeastern	1	841.2	1	4.91	80	02		5-Good 4-Fair	8-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 7-Some 1-Little	1-Yes 8-No
Illinois	1	26	1	1.25	95	5		Fair	Sta.	Ѕоше	No
IowaI	1	760	;	.75	66	5	:	Good	Sta.	Little	No
Kansas	1	1,000	1	1.85	10	96	1	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	Yes
Michigan	;	1,000	1,	2.50	06	10	1	Good	Sta.	Some	No
Minnesota	10	2,800	4.00	5.00	75	25	Good	Good	ďn	Little	No
Makasouri	:	⊋, r	1	00.4	20	0 0	1	Poor	ota.	Como	NO W
North Delvote	: 6	2 185	00 7	2000	2 6	2 4	1 F		do to	O CO	Ş §
Objection	? ;	210		1.40	£ 6	200	4 6	Fair	Un	Some	N ON
South Dakota	5	4,000	7.00	1.35	35	65	Fair	Good	Sta.	Urgent	No :
Wisconsin	:	550	:	1.30	080	20	-	Good	Sta.	Little	No
North Central	105	18,563	7.00	1.58	58	42	1-Good 2-Fair	7-Good 3-Fair 1-Poor	3-Up 8-Sta.	2-Urgent 5-Some 4-Little	1-Yes 10-No
Alabama	-	10	1	1.50	95	5	1 1	Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Arkansas	:	ע כ	ŧ	1.50	25	75	* 6 8	Good	ď	Some	No No
Coonsi	:	7	1	3.00	0,9	2 5		Cood	d L	Some	NO NO
Kentucky	1 1	t m	1 1	2,50		2 42		Fair	an an	Some	No No
Louisiana	;	11	;	1.25	09	40	1	Good	Sta.	Little	No
North Carolina	1	85	1	2.00	06	10	1	Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Oklahoma	:	40,	1	1.50 7	66	Λ U	1	Good	ď.	Urgent	No
Tennesser	: :	2 5	1 6	1.50	95	J &	1 1	Fair	d of o	Some	S N
Texas	1 1	500	: :	1.60	25	75		Fair	<b>č</b> n	Some	N N
1000									4	1_lingent	
Southern	1	739	}	1.66	45	55	1	4-Good 8-Fair	9-Up 3-Sta.	10-Some	12-No
Arizona	-	5	1	2.00	80	20	-	Good	Sta.	Some	No
California	;	700	1	3.00	25	75		Good	Sta.	Little	No.
Colorado	100	200	1 4	1.75	400	0.0	1 5	2000	Sta.	Соше	NO NO
Montana	1,000	3,400	. 4	1.25	09	3 4	Good	Cood	dn On	Some	No No
Nevada	-	15	1	3.00	20	80		Good	ďp	Some	No
New Mexico	1	23	;	2.00	100	13	1	Good	ďρ	Some	No.
Oregon	1 1	800	1	2.00	000	200		Cood	Sta.	Urgent	Yes
Weehington	001	000 6	9	00.0	2 6	300	1 000	Fed	C+a	DIT OF THE	S N
Wyoming		150	. !	2.00	200	200		Fair	up.	Some	No
Alaska	1	2		6.00	100			Fair	ďľ	Urgent	No
Western	1,112	7,375	5.08	1.75	57	43	2-Good 1-Fair	9-Good 3-Fair	6-Up 6-Sta.	2-Urgent 8-Some 2-Little	1-Yes
:							3-Good	25-Good	26-Up	6-Urgent	3-Yes
United States	1,217	27,518.2	4.74	1.73	988	45	3-Fair	18-Fair 1-Poor	18-Sta.	30-Some 8-Little	41-No

<sup>1</sup> Small grains such as wheat, barley, oats and rye.
<sup>2</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>3</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 14..--Small Grains: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965.

	3	Infestation	7	Infestation	ion		Infestation	ion	-	Infestation		Infestation
Region and State	Weed	Acres Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend	Weed	Acres Trend	Weed	Acres Trend
		Pct.		Pot.			Pet.			Pet.		Pct.
Northeastern: Maine Maine Maryland Massachusetts New Jersey Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont Weet Virginia	Chickweed Annal grasses Cheat Crabgrass Corn chamomile Lambsquarkers Canada thistle Shepherdspurse Crabgrass Cranada thistle	30 Sta. 40 Up 20 Sta. 70 Up Up 70 Down 10 Down 60 Sta. 20 Sta.	Dogfennel Lambsquarters Corn chamomile Foxtal Knawel Nutsedge White cockle Foxtal Foxtal Foxtal Foxtal	25	Kranga Kr	Knawel	20 20 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up	Wild garlic Wild mustard Knawel Redroot pigweed Wild mustard Wild garlic Wild garlic Wild garlic Wild garlic	40 Sta. 20 Sta. 30 Up 85 Down 15 Down 15 Down 25 Up	Wild mustard Wild radish Quackgrass SmarYweed Yellow rocket Yellow rocket Wild mustard Wild mustard	50 Up 20 Sta. 15 Up 30 Sta. 60 Sta. 50 Down 30 Up
North Central: Illinois Indiana Iowansas Michigan Missouri North Dakota Outh Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Dakota Wisconsin	Canada thistle Canada thistle Clant foxtail Bindweed Duckgrass Foxtail Bucknorn plantain Field bindweed Canada thistle Canada thistle Lambsquarters				55:1:	Wild garlic Smartweed Rigweed Wild buckwheat Vohnsongrass Kvitall Wild buckwheat Wild buckwheat		EE:! :::::	Wild mustard Wild garlic Swamp smartweed- Sunflower Mild mustard Morningglory Wild mustard Wild mustard Wild mustard Wild mustard	25 Down 10 Sta. 20 75 Sta. 35 Sta. 35 Down 15 Sta. 100 Up	Wintercress Wintercress Yellow foxtail Wild buckwheat Wild oats Shepherdspurse Wild oats Yellow rocket Wild oats Wild oats	
Southern: Alabama- Arkansss Georgia- Condistana North Carolina- Oklahoma South Carolina- Termesse Termesse Termesse Virginia	Chickweed Corn oockle Carolina geranium Blessed thisthe Bindweed Doubon chickweed Bindweed Blindweed Bundweed Curly dock Curly dock Curly dock Curly dock	75 Up 50 Sta. 50 Sta. 20 Up 15 Sta. 10 Sta. 40 Sta. 50 Up 15 Sta. 25 Sta. 25 Up	Curly dock Dock Dock Chickweed Curly dock Curly dock Meadow campion Lambsquarters Common chickweed Henbit Pepperweed Dock	901   1880   199	Up He Sta. William Be Wy Be Up Sta. He Sta. He Sta. He Up	Henbit	25	Up Sta. Sta. Up Down Down Up Up Up Sta. Sta.	Wild garlic Pepperweed Pepperweed Wild garlic Knawel Vetch Vetch Vid garlic Vid garlic Vetch Vetch Vetch	90 Up 30 Sta. 40 Sta. 70 Sta. 35 Up 15 Down 80 Sta. 30 Sta. 75 Up 25 Sta. 25 Sta. 20 Up	Wild mustard	50 Up 10 Sta. 10 Sta. 10 Up 20 Up 20 Up 50 Sta. 85 Sta. 20 Sta. 20 Sta. 20 Sta. 20 Sta.
Western: Arizona California Colorado Idaho Montana New Mada New Maxico Oregon Washington Washington Alaska	Johnsongrass Bindweed Bowny brome Blue mustard Cow cockle Flixweed Bindweed Morninglory Canada thistle Downy brome Chickweed	10 Sta. 25 Sta. 60 Up 10 Up 30 Up 60 Down 5 Sta. 8 Sta. 15 Up 10 Up 40 Up	Lambsquarters Douglas fiddleneck Lambsquarters Canda this lie Downy brome Ourly dock Blue mustard Prickly lettuce Downy brome Redroot pigwee Redroot pigwee Redroot pigwee	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	Sta. LK Sta. LK Sta. LK Sta. LK Down Fi Down LE Sta. Do Sta. Fi Up	London rocket London rocket Russian thistle Rustlan thistle Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Sunflower Sunflower Eambsquarters	200 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Down Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Sowthistle Tansymusitard Wild mustard Wild buckwheat Wild buckwheat Kuusian knapweed- Sunflower	10 Sta. 20 Sta. 30 Sta. 30 Sta. 50 Up 10 Up 10 Down 50 Sta. 10 Sta. 30 Up 50 Up	Wild oats Iyegrasses Russian thistle Wild mustard	40 Sta. 25 Sta. 75 Up 60 Down 40 Down 60 Sta. 5 Sta. 15 Down 22 Down 40 Up 80 Up
1 04												

1 Sta., stationary

Table 15.--Rice: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	t per acre	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence Preemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom operators	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend²	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Arkansas	!	540	1	00*6	П	66		Good	$\Omega_{ m D}$	Little	No
Louisiana	1	250	1 6	10.00	٦	66	-	Good	ďn	Зоше	No
Mississippi	1	45	1	10.00	50	80	1 1	Good	ďn	Some	No
Texas	400	;	10.00	:	25	75	Good	-	ďn	Some	No
Southern	400	835	10,00	9.35	6	91	1-Good	3-Good	4-Up	3-Some 1-Little	4-No
California	5	150	16.00	2,00	3	26	Good	Good	ďn	Зоше	No
Western	č	150	16.00	5.00	ε.	26	1-Good	1-Good	1-Up	1-Some	1-No
United States	405	985	10.07	8.69	to	92	2-Good	4-Good	5-Up	4-Some 1-Little	5-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides, Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 16.--Rice: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Dog 00 040+0	PO OM	Infest	Infestation	100	Infes	Infestation	The state of the s	Infe	Infestation	5	Infes	Infestation	;	Infestation
negron and orace		Acres Trend	Trend (1)	300	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Acres Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres Trend
Southern:		Pct.			Pct.			Pot			Pet.			Pct.
Arkansas Louisiana Texas	Barnyardgrass- Barnyardgrass- Barnyardgrass-	90 100 50	Up Sta. Down	Ducksalad Ducksalad Baronetgrass	80 25 50	Up Up Down	Hemp sesbania- Goosegrass Hemp sesbania-	90 25 25	Sta. Up Down	Morningglory Red rice Northern jointvetch	10 100 25	Up Sta. Down	Northern jointvetch 90 Sedges25 Red rice30	90 Sta. 25 Up 30 Down
Western: California	Algae	20	Sta.	Barnyardgrass-	09	Down	Bulrushes	20	ďn	Cattail	20	20 Up	Sprangletop	15 Up

1 Sta., stationary.

420,000 acres postemergence at an average cost of \$7.79 per acre. Farmers treated 88 percent of the treated acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 12 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 17, and 18.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were slightly more effective than those used in 1962. Only one State reported an urgent need for better herbicides, six reported some need, and only two reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil were about the same as in 1962, except that one State indicated some problems in 1965 whereas no problems were reported in 1962. Eight States reported no problems with persistence. The herbicide-usage trend was up in eight states, stationary in one, and down in none.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least three States were crabgrass, morningglory, nutsedges, pigweeds, sandbur, Texas panicum, and sicklepod. None of these nationally or regionally important weeds were reported to be declining in more than one State.

#### Sugarbeets

In 1965, sugarbeet producers treated about 34 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and treated 5.5 percent after emergence. They treated 426,000 acres preemergence at an average cost of \$8.97 per acre, and treated 69,000 acres postemergence at an average cost of \$5.22 per acre. Farmers treated 92 percent of the treated acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 8 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 19, and 20.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were slightly more effective than those used in 1962. Ten States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, five reported some need, and no State reported little need for better herbicides. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to be increasing as compared with the situation in 1962. Seven states now report problems of herbicide persistence whereas in 1962 only four States reported problems. Fourteen States reported that the use of herbicides was up in 1965, one State reported that the use was stationary, and

no State reported a decrease in the use of herbicides.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least four States were barnyardgrass, foxtails, lambsquarters, pigweeds, mustards, wild oats, and kochia, Of these nationally or regionally important weeds. those for which the infestation was reported to be declining in at least two States were barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, pigweeds. mustards, and wild oats. One difficulty in developing improved methods for controlling weeds in sugarbeets is the wide difference in species of weeds that infest the crop in different areas of the country. These differences hinder a concerted, nationwide effort against a particular species of weed. Currently, it appears that different systems control will need to be developed for each of the different geographical areas.

#### Sorghum

In 1965, sorghum producers treated slightly less than 9 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and slightly more than 23 percent after emergence. They treated almost 1.5 million acres preemergence at an average cost of \$7.73 per acre, and treated more than 3.9 million acres postemergence at an average cost of \$2.74 per acre. Farmers treated 74 percent of the treated acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 26 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 21, and 22.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate that treatments in 1965 were generally more effective than those used in 1962, although there was a slight decline in reports expressing a high degree of satisfaction with postemergence treatments. Six States reported an urgent need for better herbicides, 14 reported some need, and four reported little need. Problems of herbicides persisting in the soil appear to have increased sharply as compared with the situation in 1962. Twelve States reported problems of herbicide persistence in 1965 as compared with only four in 1962. Twenty States reported that the use of herbicides was increasing, four reported that the use was stationary, while no State reported a decrease in the use of herbicides.

Table 17.--Peanuts: Estimated extent, cost and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems by States and geographic divisions, 1965.

				•		•					
	Acres treated	reated	Average cost per acre	t per acrel	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Alabama	33	68	7.00	7.00	95	2	Good	Good	ΩD	Some	No
Florida	40	20	8.00	8.00	09	40	Fair	Fair	on dn	Some	No
Georgia	29	290	8.00	8,00	95	5	Good	Good	υp	Some	No
North Carolina	115	5	00.6	3.00	96	2	Fair	Fair	on On	Some	No
Oklahoma	33	2	5.25	3.00	80	20	Good	Poor	'g	Some	No
South Carolina	7	:	5.00	1	100	;	Good	1 1	g.	Little	No
Texas	40	٦	5.50	6.40	40	09	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	Yes
Virginia	37	34	06.6	8.50	85	15	Fair	Fair	ďn	Some	No
							4-Good	2-Good		1-Urgent	- Vec
Southern	372	420	7.84	7.79	88	12	4-Fair	4-Fair 1-Poor	gu-8	6-Some 1-Little	2-No
Hawaii	5		30.00	1	100	1	Good	1	Sta.	Little	No
Western	5	1	30.00	;	100	;	1-Good		1-Sta.	1-Little	1-No
United States	377	420	8.B	7.79	88	12	5-Good 4-Fair	2-Good 4-Fair 1-Poor	8-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 6-Some 2-Little	1-Yes 8-No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides.
Regional and United States averages are for acreage on which costs were reported.
Sta., stationary.

Table 18.--Peanuts: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Begion and States	Wee	Infestation	ation	70 d M	Infestation	tion	, cod	Infestation	tion	T POOM	Infestation	no		Infestation	l uc
		Acres Trend	Trend		Acres T	Trend		Acres Trend	rend		Acres Trend	nd (		Acres Trend	] g _
		Pet			Pct.			Pet.			Pet.			Pct.	ı
Southern: Florida Georgia North Carolina Oklahoma South Garolina Texas	Crabgrass Nutsedge Cocklebur Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass	100 50 40 95 60 50	Sta. I Up Sta. (Up Sta. II Up Sta. II Sta. II	Florida purslame	100 20 90 95 40 100	Sta. M Up S Down M Up M Sta. N Up P Up	Morningglory Sleklepod Morningglory Morningglory Nutsedge Pigweed Pigweed	20 15 45 25 25 50 60	Up Up I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Nutsedge Texas panicum Nutsedge Pigweed Sandbur Stgnalgrass Mutsedge	20 20 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Up Sick Up Up Smar Up Texa Sta. Sick Up Texa Up Exa	Sicklepod Smarrweed Texas panicum Sicklepod Texas panicum Smarrweed	20 Sta. 80 Down 50 Up 20 Sta. 90 Up 15 Sta.	e . u e e
Western: Arizona New Mexico Hawaii	Barnyardgrass Junglerice Goosegrass	30	Sta. I Down I Sta. I	Puncturevine Pigweed Little mallow	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Sta. S Down S Up N	Sandbur Sandbur Nutsedge	30	Sta.	Smallflower galinsoga	20 m	Up Red	Red tasselflower	25 Up	

Table 19..--Sugarbeets: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical week control, usage trend, need for beiter herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	t per acre	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectivenes	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	T. C.
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence Preemergence	Fаrmera	Custom	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
New York	1.8	1	12.00	8	70	30	Fair	:	ďΩ	Urgent	Yes
Northeastern	18		12.00		70	30	1-Fair		1-Up	1-Urgent	1-Yes
I OWA	7	7	3.00	1.00	06	10	Pair	Fair	ηĎ	Some	Yea
Michigan	65	:	9,00	1	95	5	Good	1 1 1	ηĎ	Some	No
Minnesotn	84	30	2,00	4.00	96	10	Cood	Good	Up	Urgent	No
Nebraska	30	7	15.00	4.00	100	;	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	Yes
North Dakota	90	7	4.00	3.00	2.6	3	Cood	Cood	ďn	Urgent	No
North Centrel	233	57	7 15	3 78	76	4	3-Good	2-Good	, <u>F</u>	3-Urgent	2-Yes
	7	1	77.0			>	2-Fair	2-Fair	do-c	2-Some	3-No
California	50	7	12.00	7.50	06	10	Fair	Poor	ďη	Urgent	No
Colorado	15	5	10.00	5.00	95	5	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	No
IdahoI	30	10	20.00	10.00	80	20	Good	Fair	ďn	Some	No
Montana	27	2	5,00	7.00	100	;	Fair	Fair	ď,	Some	Yes
New Mexico	7	1	8,00		80	20	Fair	1 1	ηD	Urgent	Yes
Oregon	to	1	8,00	3.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	ďŊ	Urgent	Yes
Utah	2	.5	15.00	10.00	75	25	Feir	Fair	ďn	Some	No
Washington	2	J	16,00	15.00	06	10	Poor	Poor	ďn	Urgent	Yea
Wyoming	07	3	8.00	8.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No
	1			1	6		1-Good	6-Fair	8-Up	6-Urgent	4-Yes
New Jerrands	C/T	63.5	71.08	7.98	06	OT	1-Poor	2-Poor	1-Sta.	3-Ѕоше	5 - No
United States	426	68.5	8.97	5.22	92	100	4-Good 10-Fair 1-Poor	2-Good 8-Fair 2-Foor	14-Up 1-Sta.	10-Urgent 5-Some	7.Yes 8-No

¹ Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
² Sta., stationary.

Table 20. --Sugarbeets: Five most Important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Lambsquarters
Sreen foxtuil
annda thistle
Lambaquartera
Wild buckwheat
Lumbsquarters
Junglerice
KorhinKorhin
Foxtail
Mightshade
Pigweed
oxtall
iroundeherry
Ambaquartera 60
/umpsdrarters
Kochlassessesses

1 Sta., stationary.

Table 21.--Sorghum: Batimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

						î					
	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre-	t per acre-	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence		Preemergence Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Massachusetts New York	50	10	13.00	3.00	70	30	Good	Fair	dn D	Some	Yes
Northeastern	20	11	13.00	99.99	70	30	1-Good	1-Fair	2-Up	2-Some	2-Yes
Illinois	3 6 200 5	4 2,000 1	4.00 3.00 7.50 4.50	1.25	95 90 85 100	100 155	Fair Fair Good	Good Good Fair Good	Sta. Up Up Up	Some Some Urgent Little	No No Yes Yes
Missouri	500 500 80	50 1,500 125	7.00	1.00	75 70 50	25 30 50	Good Good Good	Fair Good Good	g d d d d d	Little Some Some	No Yes Yes
North Central	839.5	3,708	6.77	5.69	77	23	4-Good 3-Fair	5-Good 2-Fair	6-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 4-Some 2-11ttle	4-Yes 3-No
Alabama	1 ~	۲ ۾	100	2.00	86	2.5	1 7	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No
Florida	- T	1	6.00	DC - T	50	20 20	Fair	0000	a, a n	Urgent	res No
Ken tucky	₩.	٦,	3.00	2.00	95	5	Good	Poor	Sta.	Little	No
Mississippi	ייי ייי	æ Ç	2.50	00.00	06	10	Good	Fair	ď'n	Some	No No
Oklahoma	55	15	2,50	1.50	8	10	Fair	Good	Up.	Urgent	Yes
Texassee	200	יט ר	3,00	3.00	95	χ. C.	Fair	Fair	d'u	Some	No
Virginia	.2		2.75	2.00	95	) 10	Poor	Fair	ďn	Some	No
Southern	109	<i>L</i> 9	64.79	1.87	61	39	4-Good 4-Fair 1-Poor	3-Good 5-Fair 1-Poor	7-Up 3-Sta.	4-Urgent 5-Some 1-Little	3-Yes 7-No
Arizona	5	20	4.00	5.00	50	50	Fair	Good	ďn	Little	Yes
Colorado	1 50	20	3.00	00.00	4 4 0 0	09	Fair	Good Fair	đ S	Some	Yes
New Mexico	ر د د	17.	3.50	2.00	100	1 1	Good	Fair Good	đ <sub>n</sub>	Urgent	Yes
Western	12,3	132.1	3.90	4.17	50	50	2-Good 2-Fair	3-Good 2-Fair	5-Up	l-Urgent 3-Some 1-Little	3-Yes 2-No
United States	1,472.8	3,918.1	7.73	2.74	74	26	11-Good 9-Fair 1-Poor	11-Good 10-Fair 1-Poor	20-Up 4-Sta.	6-Urgent 14-Some 4-Little	12-Yes 12-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

2 Sta., stationary.

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Table 22. -- Sorghum: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

		Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation		Infestation	ion		Infes	Infestation		Infes	Infestation
Region and State	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend
4		Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pet.			Pct.	
Nor Uneas term: New Jersey	Crabgrass	1	цъ	Giant foxtail	į į	ďn	Lambsquarters		Sta.	Pigweed	1	Sta.	Velvetleaf	1	ďΩ
New York	Grabgrass	20	ďΩ	Horsenettle	30	ę,	Lambsquarters	8 09	Sta.	Nutsedge	40	ďŊ	Quackgrass	80	Down
North Central: Illinois	Giant foxtail	50	Sta.	Jimsonweed	15	Sta.	Lambsquarters	15 8	Sta.	Smartweed	25	Sta.	Velvetleaf	15	Sta.
IOWB	Barnyardgrass	25	Sta.	Glant foxtail	20	Sta.	Green foxtail	25 8	Sta.		1	1		i	
Kansas	Foxtail	75	Sta.	Giant foxtail	20	ďn	Johnsongrass	20 1	ďn	Pigweed	75	Sta.	Wild cane	20	ďn
Minnesota	Canada thistle	09	Sta.	Foxtail	100	ď	Lambsquarters	95 8	Sta.	Pigweed	95	Sta.	Smartweed	50	Sta.
Massouri	Cocklebur	09	Sta.	Foxtail	09	Sta.	Johnsongrass	15 [	do d	Morningglory	09	Sta.	Pigweed	9	Sta.
Nebraska	Crabgrass	09	ďn	Foxtail	95	ď	Pigweed	1 56	Down	Wild cane	20	ďn		1	1
North Dakota	Green foxtail	100	Sta.	Kochia	40	ď	Redroot pigweed	40	Sta.	Wild mustard	04	Sta.	Yellow foxtail	100	Sta.
South Dakota	Barnyardgrass	10	Sta.	Field bindweed	5	Sta.	Foxtail	50 2	Sta.	Pigweed	10	Sta.	Sunflower	10	Sta.
Southern: Arkansas	Cocklebur	70	ď	Crabgrass	85	đ	Johnsongrass	15 8	Sta.	Morningglory	75	Sta.	Pigweed	30	Sta.
Florida	Bermudagrass	30	ď,	Crabgrass	100	Sta.	Crotalaria	10	Down	Florida purslane	100	Sta.	Sicklepod	20	Sta.
Georgia	Cocklebur	20	ď	Johnsongrass	10	Sta.	Pigweed	5	Sta.	Sandbur	2	Sta.	Sicklepod	20	ďŊ
Kentucky	Crabgrass	09	Sta.	Pigweed	20	Sta.	\$ 1 1 1 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1	!		1	1 1		1	1
Mississippi	Cocklebur	09	Sta.	Crabgrass	80	Sta.	Worningglory	35 8	Sta.	Pigweed	40	Sta.	Signalgrass	40	Sta.
North Carolina-	Crabgrass	06	Down	Johnsongrass	20	Sta.	Lambsquarters	85 I	Down	Worningglory	96	Sta.	Pigweed	90	Down
Oklahoma	Cocklebur	90	ď	Crabgrass	06	ďn	Johnsongrass	1 06	ďp	Morningglory	25	ďn	Pigweed	85	ďŊ
South Carolina-	Cocklebur	90	Sta.	Crabgrass	80	Sta.	Morningglory	25 U	ď	Pigweed	40	Sta.	Ragweed	70	Sta.
Tennessee	Cocklebur	25	ďn	Orabgrass	66	Sta.	Johnsongrass	7 07	er.	Morningglory	20	Sta.	Pigweed	20	ďΩ
Texas	Browntop panicum-	40	Sta.	Johnsongrass	09	Sta.	Morningglory	10 8	Sta.	Pigweed	90	Sta.	Russian thistle	35	Down
Virginia	Crabgrass	20	Sta.	Foxtail	10	Sta.	Morningglory	10 8	Sta.	Nutsedge	5	Sta.		l I	1
Western:	Barnyardgrass	75	Sta.	Cocklebur	15	Sta.	Johnsongrass	15 8	Sta. 1	Morningglory	15	Sta.	Pigweed	75	Sta.
California	Barnyardgrass	200	Sta.	Bindweed	15	Sta.	Pigweed	25 8	Sta.		1	1 1	9 1 4 E 1 L 10 P 5 U 5 E 0 U 3 I I I I	1	1
Colorado	Field bindweed	90	ďŋ	Kochia	70	ď	Lambsquarters	1 05	ďn	Redroot pigweed	90	ďn	Sandbur	70	Sta.
Nevada	Barnyardgrass	100	Sta.	Johnsongrass	25	ďΩ	Lambsquarters	50 8	Sta.	Pigweed	22	Sta.		1	
New Mexico	Bindweed	10	Sta.	Johnsongrass	25	Sta.	Lambsquarters	80 D	Down	Pigweed	20	Down	Sunflower	09	Down
Hawaii	Bermudagrass	15	d <sub>D</sub>	Bristly foxtail	25	ďŊ	Feather finger- grass.	15 1	ďn	Spiny amerenth	15	ďn	Swollen finger- grass.	15	ďΩ

2 Sta., stationary.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least four States were barnvardgrass, cocklebur, crabgrass, foxtails, johnsongrass, lambsquarters, morningglory, and pigweeds. Of these nationally or regionally important weeds, only pigweed was reported to be decreasing in two or more States. The reports indicate that progress in control of major weeds in sorghum is less than the progress being made in control of weeds in corn. This may be related to the fact that a far greater proportion of the harvested corn acreage than sorghum acreage is treated with herbicides. Concurrently, this greater use of herbicides in corn probably indicates that the herbicides developed for use in corn are more satisfactory than the same or different herbicides used in sorghum.

#### Forage Seed Crops

In considering the extent of herbicides used in forage crops grown for seed, it should be pointed out that reports for these crops in Oregon and Missouri are missing from the 1965 report. Collectively, these two States accounted for about half of the acreage treated in 1962. Of the States which reported on the number of acres treated in 1965, producers of

forage crops for seed treated slightly less than 2 percent of the harvested acreage with herbicides before the crop emerged, and slightly less than 7 percent after emergence. They treated 45,000 acres preemergence at an average cost of \$12.17, and treated 176,000 acres postemergence at an average cost of \$5.58 per acre. Farmers treated 78 percent of the acreage with their own equipment, and custom operators treated 22 percent. (Tables 1 to 5, 23, and 24.)

Reports on the effectiveness of herbicides indicate the treatments used in 1965 were slightly less effective than those used in 1962. Five States reported an urgent need for better herbicides in 1965, eight reported some need for better herbicides, and two reported little need for better herbicides. Four of 15 States reported problems of herbicide persistence in 1965, whereas only three of 20 States reported problems in 1962. Of the 15 States reporting, the usage trend for herbicides was up in 12 States, stationary in three, and down in none.

Weeds listed as being one of the five most important in at least three States were lambs-quarters, pigweeds, field bindweed, docks, wild garlic, dodder, plantain, and wild radish. None of these nationally or regionally important weeds was reported as declining in more than one State.

Table 23.--Forage seeds: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cos	Average cost per acre1	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend²	better herbicides	rersistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
PennsylvaniaVermont	5.	αч	00.9	5.50	100	75	Good	Fair Good	Sta. Up	Some	No Yes
Northeastern	ī,	m	00*9	2.00	68	32	1-Good	l-Good 1-Fair	1-Up 1-Sta.	1-Some 1-Little	1-Yes 1-No
Illinois	1111	255	1111	2.00 2.50 1.50 2.00	95 85 100 30	15		Fair Good Good	Up Up Sta. Up	Some Urgent Little Some	NO NO NO NO
North Central	1	31.5	1	2.39	777	23		2-Good 2-Fair	3-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 2-Some 1-Little	4~No
Florida	; ; ; ;	30 22 2	1 1 1 1	1,50 2.00 2.00 6.40	50 95 50 75	50 50 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5		Fair Good Poor	Up Sta. Up Up	Some Some Some Urgent	N N N N O N
Southern	-	70	1	2.20	\$ 50	1.5	1	l-Good 2-Fair 1-Poor	3-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 3-Some	4-No
California	.3	. 5 . 5 5	12.00	9.00 1.75 30.00  4.00	75 100 60 20 20	25 40 40 80 10	Fair Good Fair	Fair Fair Good	4 4 4 4 5 6 6 7 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	Urgent Some Urgent Urgent Some	Yes No Yes Yes
Western	44.3	101.4	12.24	7.92	76	24	1-Good 2-Fair	1-Good 3-Fair	5-Up	3-Urgent 2-Some	3-Yes 2-No
United States	44.8	175.9	12.17	5,58	7/8	22	2-Good 2-Fair	5-Good 8-Fair 1-Poor	12-Up 3-Sta.	5-Urgent 8-Some 2-Little	4-Yes 11-No
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<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 24..-Forage seeds: Five important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

		Infe	Infestation		Infes	Infestation		Infes	Infestation		Infes	Infestation		Infoctation	41,00
Region and State	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)
Nonthooot		Pct.			Pet.			Pct.			Pct.			Pet.	
Pennsylvania	Buckhorn plan- tain.	20	ďn	Lambsquarters	22	Sta.	Plaintain	to	Sta.	White cockle	23	Sta.	Wild carrot	30	Sta.
Vermont	Chickweed	90	Sta.	Chicory	75	Down	Cinquefoil	75	Sta,	Dandelion	75	ďŊ	Quackgrass	95	Sta.
North Central: Illinois	Buckhorn plan- tain.	15	1	Canada thistle	15	\$ f f	Curly dock	10	8 8 8	Giant foxtail	10		Quackgrass	15	
Michigan	Quackgrass	1	-		1	-		;	1 1		1			ļ	1
Minnesota	Canada thistle	75	Пp	Catchfly	75	ďn	Perennial Sow- thistle.	09	ďn	Quackgrass	75	Sta.	White cockle	75	ďn
Mssouri	Crabgrass	100	ďΩ	Dock	10	Sta.	Dodder	8	Sta.	Pennycress	20	ďΩ	Wild mustard	100	ďΩ
Southern: Arkansas	Bitter sneeze- weed.	25	ďn	Dodder	30	ďŊ	Gumweed	40	ďn	Ragweed	30	ďn	Sumpweed	30	ďn
Tennessee	Cheat	5	Sta.	Dodder	20	Sta.	Plantain	30	Sta.	Ragweed	25	Sta.	Wild garlic	10	Sta.
Texas	Bermudagrass	10	1 1	Bindweed	10		Dock	10	4 4	Dodder	10	1 1 1	Johnsongrass	15	!
Virginia	Chicory	10	Sta.	Dock	5	ďΩ	Dodder	2	Sta.	Quackgrass	2	ďŊ	Wild garlic	30	Sta.
Western: California	Buckhorn plan- tain.	35	Sta.	Curly dock	30	Sta.	Dodder	25	ďn	Volunteer alfalfa.	50	Sta.	Weed brome- grasses.	25	Sta.
Idaho	Dodder	90	Sta.	Prickly lettuce-	80	ďΩ	Tansymustard	80	Пp		į	1 1 1		1	!
Montana	Dodder	Н	ďŊ	Green foxtail	30	Sta.	Lambsquarters	30	Sta.	Pigweed	30	Sta.	Weed brome- grasses.	70	ďn
Nevada	Bindweed	10	ďΩ	Dodder	20	ďΩ	Flixweed	100	Sta.	Pigweed	100	Sta.	Russian thistle	100	Sta.
New Mexico	Bindweed	5	Sta.	Dodder	2	Down	Johnsongrass	15	Down	Pigweed	10	Down	Texas blueweed-	ν.	Sta.
Oregon	Annual bluegrass	69	Down	Chickweed	35	Down	Red sorrel	15	Down	Ryegrasses	69	Down	Wild garlic	2	Sta.
Utah	Dodder	75	ďŊ	Knotweed	15	ďΩ	Kochia	20	Sta.	Povertyweed	30	Sta.	Russian thistle	15	Sta.
Washington	Dodder	10	Sta.	Lambsquarters	30	Sta.	Pigweed	30	Sta.	Plantain	20	Sta.	Wild oats	25	Sta.

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary.

#### HORTICULTURAL CROPS

(See General Limitations)

Weeds are especially difficult to control in plantings of horticultural crops. The problem is due in part to the multitude of crop plant species and varieties involved and their differing responses to any single herbicide treatment, mechanical method, or cultural practice used to control weeds. In addition, the specialized production methods, climatic requirements, fertilization practices, and soil conditions further complicate the problem. Despite the complexity of the problems, diligent effort by weed scientists has given the farmer many useful chemical, mechanical, cultural, bioand combination methods for controlling numerous weeds in plantings of a number of horticultural crops.

Rapid strides have been made in the mechanization of many phases of horticultural crop production. These include land preparation, fertilization, seeding, transplanting, cultivation, harvesting, hauling, drying, and processing. Weed research has been spurred on by the need for new and improved chemical and combination weed control methods that will facilitate the maximum utilization of these mechanical advances in other phases of production. Remarkable advances in weed control methods have been made and quickly accepted by the growers.

#### Sweet Corn

Approximately 580,000 acres of sweet corn were grown in 21 States in 1965. Market value of the crop was \$94 million. Acreage treated with herbicides was 308,000 or about 56 percent of the total acreage harvested. Farmers treated 81 percent of the acreage and custom operators treated the remainder. Threefourths of the treated acreage was treated before emergence of the crops and weeds. Total cost of herbicides including cost of application for all treatments was approximately 1.75 million. This amounts to an average of \$5.68 per acre for all treated acreage. Costs of preemergence and postemergence treatments were approximately \$5.65 per acre and \$5.75 per acre, respectively. Reports of effectiveness of preemergence treatments show that, in general, results were good. Results of postemergence treatments were fair to good. Problems in herbicide persistence were reported by 15 of the 21 States. Herbicide-usage trend in sweet corn is up in 11 States and stationary in 10 States. Three States report an urgent need for better herbicides; 14 States indicate some need; and 4 States indicate little need. (Tables 1 to 5, 25, and 26.)

Acreage treated preemergence ranked by regions was: North Central States 54 percent; Northeastern States 35 percent; Western States 6 percent; and Southern States 5 percent of total treated acreage. Acreage treated postemergence ranked by regions was: North Central States 54 percent; Northeastern States 20 percent; Western States 19 percent; and Southern States 7 percent of total treated acreage.

Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$7.70; Northeastern States \$6.59; Western States \$5.77; and North Central States \$4.83.

Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$8.87; Northeastern States \$8.24; Western States \$5.19; and North Central States \$4.61. Average percent of acreage treated by farmers ranked by regions was: Northeastern States 91 percent; North Central States 80 percent; Southern States 77 percent; and Western States 62 percent of total treated acreage.

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--crabgrass, foxtail, pigweed, and lambsquarters; North Central States--pigweed, lambsquarters, velvetleaf, barnyardgrass, giant foxtail, and foxtail; Southern States--crabgrass, lambsquarters, pigweed, cocklebur, morningglory, and foxtail; and Western States--barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, and pigweed.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--horsenettle, nutsedge, johnsongrass, orchardgrass, quackgrass, and bindweed; North Central States--Canada thistle,

Table 25.--Sweet corn: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

				0000							
	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost	t per acre1	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom operators	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend2	better herbicides	rersistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	3	ł	15.00	;	75	25	Good	1	II.	S mov	Yes
Delaware	2	۲	7.00	3.00	06	10	Good	Good	Sta.	Little	Yes
Maryland	27	\$	5.00	•	100		Good	-	Sta.	Some	No
New Hampshire	2	7	20.00	20.00	09	40	Good	Good	ďΩ	Some	Yes
New Jersey	6	:	4.50	;	06	10	Good	-	Sta.	Some	Yes
New York	30	15	7.50	7.80	88	10	Good	Good	Sta. Up	Some	Yes
Monthood	Ĉ.	E	7	70 0	5	0	200	7000	3-Up	6-Some	6-Yes
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	6	7.7	60.0	42.0	16	n	- dood	7 = 4000a	4-Sta.	1-Little	1-No
Indiana	П	i	10.00	t r	100	8 1	1 1 1 1	Fair	υp	Urgent	No
IOW8	5	-22	3.00	1,00	95	5	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Michigan	70	€2	10.00	2.00	96	10	Good	Good	ďn	Some	Yes
Minnesota	75	~	3.50	2.00	100	i i	Good	Good	ďŊ	Ѕоше	Yes
Wisconsin	27	36	6.75	5.40	50	90	Good	Fair	ďΩ	Some	Yes
North Central	118	45	4.83	4.6]	080	02	1-Fair	2-Good	4-Up	1-Urgent	3-Yes
							3-Good	3-Fair	1-Sta.	4-Some	2-No
Florida	12	5	8.00	10.00	75	25	Good	Good	ďn	Ѕоше	Yes
Oklahoma	1	5.	1 0	1.50	100	1 (	1 1	Good	ď	Some	Yes
Virginia	. L	 	4.25	2.25	38	99	Good	Fair	Up Sta.	Little Some	Yes
		0 11		Č.		C	2-Good	2-Good	3-Up	3-Some	
non mertiness	C.CT	2.8	0/./	0.0		23	1-Fair	1-Fair	1-Sta.	1-Little	4-Ies
California	1	2	1 8	3.50	100	:	Poor	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No
Idaho	91	w -	6.00	3,00	50	50	Good	1 1	ďn	Some	Yes
Uregon	10	<b>4</b> u	2.00	TO.01	0 2	04 C	Falr	Falr	Sta.	Litte	NO No
Upan A	: `	06	100	00.00	00,	67	1 7	Falr	Sta.	Urgent	ĭes
TTGM GTT	7.		20.00	22.00	700	!	Cood	2000	ST8.	Litte	NO
	,	,	1			1	2-Good	1-Good	1-Up	2-Urgent	2-Yes
1 t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	14.2	TO	2.7.	O. L.	2	28	1-Fair 1-Poor	3-Fair	4-Sta.	1-Some 2-Little	3-No
1 4 4 4 5 6 4 5 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	0	<i>u y</i>	ų E	ŧ		14-Good	8-Good	11-Up	3-Urgent	15-Yes
TIP THE SEC STATE OF THE SECOND STATE OF THE S	C.422	0°7°	0.60	67.00	78	5	J-Fair l-Poor	7-Fair	10-Sta.	14-Some 4-Little	6-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.
<sup>3</sup> Less than 100 acres.

Table 26.--Sweet corn: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

station Weed Infestation Weed Acres Trend Acres Trend Acres T	station         Weed         Infestation         Weed           Trend         Acres         Trend         A	Infestation   Weed   Acres   Trend   A	station Weed A	4	Infestation Acres Trend		Weed	Infestation Acres Trend	Weed	Infestation Acres Trend
Acres Trend Acres $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Acres $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Acres	Trend Acres $\binom{1}{2}$ Acres $\binom{1}{2}$	Acres Trend Acres	Trend Acres	Acres		rend				
Pct. Pct.	Pct.			Pct.	Pct.			Pct.		Pet
Crabgrass 60 Up Foxtail 30 Up Lambsquarters 50 Pox+eil	Up Foxtail 30 Up Lambsquarters 50	30 Up Lambsquarters 50	Up Lambsquarters 50	- 50		Sta.	Nutsedge	20 Up	Pigweed	90
10 Down Grabgrass 60 Sta.	10 Down Crabgrass 60 Sta. Hairy galinsoga Up Glant foxtail Up Lambsouerters	60 Sta. Hairy galinsoga	Sta. Hairy galinsoga		10	Down Sta.	Orchardgrass Pigweed	10 Down	QuackgrassVelvetleaf	30 Down
5 Up Crabgrass 5 Sta. Horsenettle	Up Crabgrass 5 Sta. Horsenettle Down Nutsedge 15 Up Pigweed	5 Sta. Horsenettle	Sta. Horsenettle		10	Up Down	Quackgrass		Bagweed	
60 Sta. Foxtail 60 Sta. 15 Up Lambsquarters 25 Down	Sta. Foxtail 60 Sta. Nutsedge	60 Sta. Nutsedge	Sta. Nutsedge Down Nutsedge		20	Sta. Up	Purslane Pigweed	60 Sta. 25 Down	Quackgrass	60 Sta. 50 Sta.
Clant Frotest . 25 Down Timerrowand 25 Down Dirwood 25	94 Down Heachmood 24 Down Director	25 Down Diamond	Diamond Diamond		3.5	Caro	Smo + two on the contract of t	O.S. Down	Valvatians	35
1 Down Johnsongrass 4 Up Quackgrass	1 Down Johnsongrass 4 Up Quackgrass	4 Up Quackgrass	Up Queckgrass		3 ~		Wild cane	1 Sta.	Wild cucumber	1 Sta.
75 Sta. Buttonweed 50 Sta. Glant foxtail	Sta. Buttonweed 50 Sta. Glant foxtail	50 Sta. Giant foxtail	Sta. Glant foxtail	1	20		Green foxtail	75 Sta.	Yellow foxtail	75 St.
rass- 40 Up Fall panicum 30	Sta. Lamosquarters Sta. Nutsedge	quarters Sta. Nutsedgepanicum 30 Up Foxtail	Up Foxtail		1 39	d d	Quackgrass Lambsquarters		ragweed	50 Sta.
Lambsquarters 100 Sta. Pigweed	Up Lambsquarters 100 Sta. Pigweed	quarters 100 Sta. Pigweed	Sta. Pigweed		07		Quackgrass		Velvetleaf	
Reymidagrass Sta. Craborass Sta. Johnsongrass	Craborass Sta. Johnsonorass	Sta. Johnsongrass	searadosudol.		1	φ. φ.	Nutsedge	ν. (1)	Pigweed	Sta
ss 60 Up Crabgrass 100 Sta. Goosegrass 1	Up Crabgrass 100 Sta. Goosegrass 1	100 Sta. Goosegrass1	Sta. Goosegrass	_	100		Nutsedge	90 Up	Spiny amerenth	dn 09
Sta. Foxtail 25 Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Crahorass 90 Down Mormingslory	Sta. Foxtail 25 Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Crahorass 90 Down Mormingslory	- 25 Sta. Lambsquarters	Sta. Lambsquarters	1 1	m æ		Pigweed		Purslane	
30 Up Johnsongrass 80 Up Lambsquarters	Up Johnsongrass 80 Up Lambsquarters	80 Up Lambsquarters	Up Lambsquarters		30		Pigweed	80 up	Sunflower	
20 Sta. Cocklebur 25 Sta.	20 Sta. Cocklebur 25 Sta. Crabgrass	25 Sta. Crabgrass	Sta. Crabgrass		× ,	Sta.	Johnsong rass	30 Sta.	Morningglory	40 Sta.
Car Fall Paintedings 10	or con rail particulars to op	do ormorried	2,	o cinicolar account	`	Q,	and a second			
Sta. Nutsedge	65 Sta. Crabgrass 50 Sta. Nutsedge	50 Sta. Nutsedge	Sta. Nutsedge		25	ďŊ	Pigweed		Velvetleaf	5 Up
25 Up Kochia 50 Sta.	25 Up Kochia 50 Sta, Lambsquarters	. 50 Sta. Lambsquarters	Sta. Lambsquarters	1	50	Sta.	Pigweed		Quackgrass	10 Sta.
50 Sta. Lambsquarters 50 Sta. Pigweed	50 Sta. Lambsquarters 50 Sta. Pigweed	50 Sta. Pigweed	Sta. Pigweed	ı	20	Sta.	Quackgrass		Ryegrasses	
75 Down Green foxtail 75 Sta. Morningglory	75 Down Green foxtail 75 Sta. Morningglory	75 Sta. Morningglory	Sta. Morningglory	1	25		Quackgrass	20 Down	Redroot pigweed	
60 Sta. Lambsquarters 60 Sta. Pigweed	60 Sta. Lambsquarters 60 Sta. Pigweed	quarters 60 Sta. Pigweed	Sta. Pigweed	i	9		Quackgrass		Smartweed	20 Sta.
Up Bristly foxtail 25 Up Feather finger-	Up Bristly foxtail 25 Up Feather finger-	ly foxtail 25 Up Feather finger-	Up Feather finger-		15	ďn	Nutsedge	25 Up	Swollen finger-	do el
0000100	0005410									

1 Sta., stationary.

johnsongrass, nutsedge, bindweed, and quack-grass; Southern States--bermudagrass, bindweed, johnsongrass, and nutsedge; and Western States--Canada thistle, nutsedge, and quack-grass.

## Other Vegetables

Approximately 6.2 million acres of vegetable crops other than sweet corn were grown in 36 States in 1965. Acreage treated with herbicides was 779,000 or about 12.5 percent. Farmers treated 72 percent of the acreage and custom operators treated the remainder. Sixty-five percent of the treated acreage was treated before emergence of crops and weeds. Total cost of herbicides including all treatments was \$7,969,000. This amounts to an average of \$10.23 per acre for all treated acreage. Average costs of preemergence and postemergence treatments were \$12.66 and \$5.76 per acre, respectively. Effectiveness of both preemergence and postemergence treatments was fair to good. Problems inherbicide persistence were reported by 18 States. Herbicide-usage trend for vegetable crops as a whole is up in 29 States. An urgent need for better herbicides is reported by 24 States. (Tables 1 to 5.)

## Root Crops

Preemergence and postemergence herbicide treatments of root crop plantings totaled 121,300 acres in 1965. Sixty percent of this acreage was treated before emergence of crops and weeds. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions was: Northeastern States 41 percent; Southern States 28 percent; North Central States 24 percent; and Western States 7 percent. Average cost per acre of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$15.21 and \$12.60, respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: North Central States \$17.90; Northeastern States \$17.05; Western States \$12.39; and Southern States \$10.90. Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Northeastern States \$17.20; Western States \$11.78; Southern States \$11.67; and North Central States \$11.33. Percent of acreage treated by farmers ranked by regions was: Southern States 87 percent; Northeastern States 83 percent; North Central States 81

percent; and Western States 31 percent. The remainder was treated by custom operators. Effectiveness of herbicide treatments was, in general, fair to good in all regions for both preemergence and postemergence treatments. Herbicide-usage trend on these crops was ascending for all regions except the Western States where six States reported usage as stationary. All regions report some need for better herbicides. Five States have an urgent need for better herbicides. All regions except the North Central States have some persistence problems. (Tables 27 and 28.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States—annual grasses, crabgrass, barnyardgrass, hairy galinsoga, foxtail, lambsquarters, ragweed, pigweed, and redroot pigweed; North Central States—crabgrass, giant foxtail, lambsquarters, foxtail, purslane, pigweed, and smartweed; Southern States—crabgrass, morningglory, and pigweed; and Western States—knotweed, barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, mallow, foxtail, pigweed, purslane, nightshade, and wild mustard.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--nutsedge and quackgrass; North Central States--nutsedge and quackgrass; Southern States--bermudagrass, nutsedge, johnsongrass, and quackgrass; and Western States--Canada thistle and nutsedge.

#### Cucurbits

Preemergence and postemergence herbicide treatments of cucurbit plantings totaled 64,300 acres in 1965. Of the total acreage treated, 89 percent was treated preemergence. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions was: Northeastern States 41.8 percent; North Central States 29.5 percent; Western States 15.2 percent; and Southern States 13.5 percent. States using postemergence treatments were Washington, Oregon, and Kentucky. Average cost per acre of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$10.09 and \$13.59, respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Western States \$13.68; Northeastern States \$11.43; Southern States \$8.34; and North Central States \$7.15. Average costper acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$15.00 and

Table 27..-Root crops: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

				1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	Acres treated	reated	Acreage cost per acre	t per acre1	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	rersistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	1	7.	;	35.00	100	;	!	Good	ďn	Ѕоше	Yes
Delaware	C\} r	9	5.00	15.00	20	50	Good	Good	ď:	Some	No ;
New Hampshire	1 C	C	00.05	00.62	S 6	02.0	Pair	Falr	g. E	Some	Yes
New York	15	: :	22.50	1 1	95	2 10	Fair		45°	Some	S S
Pennsylvania	) !	T	0	14.00	8	10	4   1 5   6	Good	ďn	Some	No No
Northeastern	30	8.2	17.05	17.20	83	1.7	2-Good 2-Fair	3-Good 1-Fair	5-Up 1-Sta.	6-Some	2-Yes
Indiana	7.	6.	16.00	22.50	100	8	Fair	Fair	ďŊ	Some	No
IOWB	-1	:	3.00	:	95	5	Fair	9 0 0 1	Sta.	Urgent	No
Michigan	10	5	25.00	10.00	70	30	Good	Fair	ďŊ	Some	No
Minnesota	ci.	ູ້. ເ	9.50	9.50	100	!	Good	Cood	ď	Зоте	No :
Wisconsin		. 2	8.00	10.00	95	1.50	Fair	Good	Up Sta.	Some	No o
North Central	17.2	8.6	17.90	11.33	81	19	3-Good 3-Fair	3-Good 2-Fair	4-Up 2-Sta.	1-Urgent 5-Some	6No
Arkansas	٣.	1	12.00	;	95	70	Fair	1	ďŊ	Some	No
Florida	· ·	4	8,00	10.00	80	50	Good	Good	ď:	Some	Yea
Vontrolle	ņ	1	10.00	1	8 8	OT	FRIT		ď	urgent	NO
Ok) obomo	å n	!	70.00	*	007	;	0000	!	Q E	Come	rea <
South Carolina	· -	:	10.00	: :	100	: :	Feir	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	d en	Some	Yes
Tennessee	80	;	1,8,00	;	06	10	Good	1 8 8 1	Sta	Little	Yes
Virginia	12	23	12.00	15.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	$\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{\Omega}}$	Urgent	No
Southern	20.3	9	10.90	11.67	87	13	4-Good	1-Good	7-Up	2-Urgent 5-Some	5-Yea
							1753-1	1	100000	1-Little	04-0
Artzona	! (	~ ?	1 4	12.00	20	80	8 8 0 5	Good	Sta.	Little	No
New Mexico	40	2 !	4.00	75.00	001	8 !	Good	000	Up Up	Some	2 2
Oregon	: :	2	)	00-9	06	10	1 4	Good	Sta	Little	2 2
Utah	1	.1	;	15.00	100	1	1	Good	Sta.	Little	No
Washington	~	2	15.00	15.00	50	50	Good	Cood	Sta.	Зоте	Yes
Alaska	1	(,)	1 10	80.00	100	!	Poor	1	Sta.	Urgent	No
HBW811	.1		35.00		100	was day	Fair		ďn	Зоше	Yea
Western	6.4	26.1	12.39	11.78	31	69	2-Good 1-Fair 1-Poor	5-Good	2-Up 6-Sta.	2-Urgent 3-Some 3-Idttle	2-YeB 6-No
United States	72.4	6.8%	15.21	12.60	70	30	11-Good 10-Fair	12-Good 4-Fair	18-Up	5-Urgent 19-Some	9-Yes
							1-Poor	1		4-Little	
1 Includes hearblooks actionent and labor for trees	band tamond too	Johon for theet	mon though	Cormona Ronnos	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	hombialdo onet	of heart of de onetom over foot tone	- con / con		of Person can I and heathailden	Don't can

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional united States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.
<sup>3</sup> Less than 50 acres.

Table 28.--Root crops: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965.

		Infes	Infestation		Infes	Infestation		Infestation	ation		Infestation		Infes	Infestation
Region and State	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	Trend $\binom{1}{1}$	Weed	Acres $\left  \begin{array}{c} \text{Trend} \\ \left( 1 \right) \end{array} \right $	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)
Nowtheastern.		Pct.		141	Pet.			Pet.			Pct.		Pct.	
Connecticut		28881	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Chickweed Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Hairy Galinsoga Fall Panicum	10892	Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Pepperweed	998718	Sta. Sta. Down Sta.	Ragweed Pigweed Redroot pigweed Pigweed	75 Up 80 Sta. 80 Up 15 Down Sta.	Shepherdspurse	100 50	Sta. Sta. Down Sta.
Pennsylvania	FoxtailBarnyardgrass	200	Down Sta.	Lambsquarters	12 25	Sta.	NutsedgeFoxtail		Down Sta.	Pigweed Pigweed Lambsquarters	60 Sta. 25 Sta.	Ragweed	25 25	Down Sta.
North Central: Illinois Indiana Iowa	Crabgrass Annual grasses- Ciant foxtail Lambsquarters Foxtail Barnyardgrass Foxtail Foxtail	20 100 75 50 75 40	Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Giant foxtail Hairy galinsoga Lambsquarters Crabgrass Purslana Icanbsquarters Foxtail Lambsquarters	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Down Up Sta. Sta. Sta.	Lambsquarters	5 : 5 : 00 4 00 0	Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Pigweed Purslane Purslane Furslane Purslane Purslane Purslane	20 Down 50 Sta	Smartweed	30 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Down Sta. Sta. Up
Arkansas Florida Florida Georgia Kentucky North Carolina Oklahoma Skuth Carolina Tennessee Virginia	Bermudagrass Bermudagrass Dock Chickweed Cocklebur Crabgrass Bindweed	19982888	Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Up Up	Crabgrass Crabgrass Grasses Grabgrass Lambaquarters- Morningglory Nutsedge	100 50 75 95 60 30 30	Up Sta. Up Sta. Down Up Up Up	Johnsongrass Goosegrass Foxtail Morningglory Nutsedge Nutsedge	20 35 80 51 1 2 2 3 2 8 8 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Up Sta. Sta. Up Up	Nutsedge Nutsedge Pigweed Pigweed Quackgrass	Sta. 50 Up 775 Sta. 20 Up 80 Up 40 Sta. 5 Up	Redroot pigweed	13399911	Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Up
Western: Arizons California Colorado New Mexico Urah Urah Haska Hawaii	Knotweed Knotweed Canada thistle- Barnyardgrass Lambsquarters Barnyardgrass Barnyardgrass Annual bluegrass Lambsquarters	20 80 10 10 70 77 75 30	Up Up Down Down Sta. Sta. Up	Mallow Lambsquarters Foxtail Pigweed Lambsquarters- Canada thistle- Canada thistle- Chickweed Little mallow	20 80 80 100 30 30	Sta. Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Up	Nettleleaf goosefoot Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Purslane Lambsquarters Field peperweed Nutsedge	50 50 50 70 10 75 88 87 75 88 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	Sta. Down Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Sowthistle Nightshade Nightshade Ryegrasses Ragwed Ragwed Inghtshade Red tassel- Red tassel- flower	50 Up 100 Up 100 Sta. 60 Sta. 7 Sta. 75 Sta. 100 Sta. 25 Up	Wild mustard Purslane Wild oats Pigweed Pigweed Wild mustard Smallflower Ralinsoga.	80 80 20 60 100 75 100	Up Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Sta.

1 Sta., stationary.

Western States \$13.57. Percent of acreage treated by farmers with their own equipment ranked by regions was: North Central States 82 percent: Northeastern States 70 percent: Southern States 65 percent; and Western States 54 percent. The remainder was treated by custom operators. The effectiveness of preemergence herbicide treatments was fair to poor in the Northeastern, North Central, and Western States, and fair to good in the Southern States. Effectiveness of postemergence treatments was good in the Southern States and fair to good in the Western States. Herbicide-usage trend in cucurbits was ascending in more than half of the States reporting. There is an urgent need for better herbicides in cucurbits in the majority of States. About one-third of the States reported persistence problems. (Tables 29 and 30.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States—annual grasses, crabgrass, barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, goosegrass, foxtail, pigweed, purslane, redroot pigweed, and ragweed; North Central States—crabgrass, foxtail, giant foxtail, lambsquarters, purslane, and pigweed; Southern States—cocklebur, crabgrass, lambsquarters, morningglory, pigweed, and ragweed; and Western States—barnyardgrass, pigweed, lambsquarters, and purslane.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--quackgrass; North Central States--bindweed, quackgrass; Southern States--bermudagrass, bindweed, johnsongrass, nutsedge, and horsenettle; and Western States--nutsedge, Canada thistle, horsetail, and rough bentgrass.

# Vegetable Legumes

Acreage treated preemergence and postemergence with herbicides in 1965 was 168,100 acres and 182,600 acres, respectively, or a total of 350,700 acres. Acreage treated preemergence amounted to about 47.9 percent of the total acreage treated. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions was: Western States 48.9 percent; Northeastern States 27.5 percent; North Central States 18.7 percent; and Southern States 4.9 percent. Of the acreage treated postemer-

gence, distribution by regions was: Western States 60.9 percent; North Central States 29.8 percent; Southern States 5.4 percent; and Northeastern States 3.9 percent. Average cost per acre of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$9.92 and \$3.30. respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Western States \$11.48; Southern States \$11.12; North Central States \$8.84; and Northeastern States \$7.69. Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Northeastern States \$7.08; Southern States \$4.00; Western States \$3.10; and North Central States \$3.07. Percent of acreage treated by farmers ranked by regions was: North Central States 93 percent; Northeastern States 80 percent; Southern States 74 percent; and Western States 66 percent. The remainder was treated by custom operators. Effectiveness of preemergence herbicide treatments was good in the Northeastern States, and fair to good in the other regions. Effectiveness of postemergence treatments was fair in the Southern States, and fair to good in the other regions. Herbicide-usage trend in vegetable legumes was ascending in more than 70 percent of the States reporting. There is an urgent need for better herbicides in five States; some need for better herbicides in 17 States; and six States report little need for better herbicides. About 20 percent of the States reported persistence problems. (Tables 31 and 32.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--barnyardgrass, crabgrass, lambsquarters, and pigweed; North Central States--ragweed, foxtail, lambsquarters, pigweed, velvetleaf, smartweed, and wildmustard; Southern States--cocklebur, chickweed, crabgrass, pigweed, and ragweed; and Western States--barnyardgrass, foxtail, lambsquarters, nightshade, pigweed, redroot pigweed, and wild oats.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--Canada thistle, quackgrass, nutsedge, and red sorrel; North Central States--Canada thistle, field bindweed, nutsedge, quackgrass, and johnsongrass; Southern States--bermudagrass, johnsongrass, and nutsedge; and Western States--field bindweed, Canada thistle, fiddleneck, and nutsedge.

Table 29.--Cucurbits: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usuage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom application and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional United States averages are for acreages on which cost were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 30.--Cucurbits: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Region and State		Infestation		Infestation	tion	700	Infestation	ation	( \lambda JH	Infestation		Infe	Infestation
	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend (1)	Acres	Trend	Daam	Acres	Trend	D 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Acres	Trend (1)	Acres	Trend
		Pct.		Pct.			Po t.			Pct.		Pet	
Northeastern: Connecticut	Annual grasses	25 Up	Lambsquarters	50 S	Sta. Pi	Pigweed	90	Sta.		1		ļ	
Delaware	Crabgrass	90 Up	Goosegrass	n 09	Up La	Lambsquarters	75	ďn	Pigweed	75 Up	Smartweed	20	Sta.
Maine	Annual grasses	20 Sta	. Lambsquarters	80 \$	Sta. Qu	Quackgrass	30	Sta.	Redroot pigweed-	80 Up	Wild mustard	10	Down
Maryland	Barnyardgrass	₫ŋ	Crabgrass	 S	Sta. Go	Goosegrass	1	Sta.		1		î î	1
New Hampshire	Chickweed	20 Down	n Crabgrass	4,0 S	Sta. La	Lambsquarters	90	Down	Pigweed	30 Down	m Purslane	20	Down
New Jersey	Barnyardgrass	Sta	. Foxtail	S	Sta. La	Lambsquarters	-	Sta.	Ragweed	Sta.	3.	1	
New York	Annual grasses	75 Sta.	. Lambsquarters	95 S	Sta. Pu	Purslane	75	Sta.	Ragweed	85 Sta.	a. Redroot pigweed	96	Sta.
Pennsylvania	Crabgrass	₫n ç	Foxtail	45 U	Ф Га	Lambsquarters	52	Sta.	Pigweed	60 Down		55	Sta.
North Central: Illinois	Crabgrass	20 Down	n Giant foxtail	20 D	Down La	Lambsquarters	20	Down	Pigweed	20 Down	m Smartweed	20	Down
Indiana	Crabgrass	100 Sta.	. Goosegrass	5 U	ďn	1	!	-		1 1		1	:
Iowa	Buttonweed	75 Sta.	. Giant foxtail	75 S	Sta. La	Lambsquarters	75	Sta.	Pigweed	75 Sta.	. Sandbur	25	Sta.
Michigan	Crabgrass	₫n 	Lambsquarters	n	Up Pu	Purslane	-	ďn	Quackgrass	Sta.		1	<u>q</u>
Minnesota	Foxtail	100 Sta	. Lambsquarters	30 S	Sta. Pu	Purslane	100	Sta.		-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	.
Ohio	Bindweed	25 Up	Foxtail	ín 09	Up La	Lambsquarters	50	ď	Pigweed	50 Sta.	. Purslane	40	Sta.
Wisconsin	Barnyardgrass	100 Sta.	. Foxtail	100	Sta. La	Lambsquarters	100	Sta.	Pigweed	100 Sta.	. Purslane	100	Sta.
Southern: Arkansas	Bermudagrass	Sta.	. Crabgrass	σŪ		Johnsongrass	1	Sta.	Nutsedge	Sta.	1. Pigweod	1	Sta.
Florida	Bermudagrass	60 Sta.		100 Up		Goosegrass	1000	ď	Nutsedge	60 Sta.		20	un .
Georgia	Cocklebur	20 Up	Grasses	50 S	Sta. Si	Sicklepod	1 07		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1 1	1 1 1
Kentucky	Chickweed	-	- Crabgrass	1	Fo:	Foxtail		1	Pigweed	1	- Purslane	;	!
Louisiana	Bermudagrass	50 Sta.		90 Up		Johnsongrass	30	Sta. 1	Morningglory	50 Sta.	Nutsedge	9	ďn
North Carolina-	Cocklebur	-	- Crabgrass	;	Ho	Horsenettle	1	-	Morningglory		- Nutsedge	1	1
Oklahoma	Bindweed	20 Up	Crabgrass	90 Up		Lambsquarters	1 08	up 1	Morningglory	25 Up	Pigweed	96	ďn
South Carolina-	Crabgrass	90 Sta	. Florida purslane-	50 Up		Nutsedge	20 1		Pigweed	50 Sta.		30	ďn
Tennessee	Cocklebur	35 Sta	. Crabgrass	75 S1	Sta. Mo	Morningglory	35 2	Sta. 1	Ragweed	60 Sta.	. Wild barley	40	ďn
Virginia	Crabgrass	50 Up	Lambsquarters	40 S1	Sta. Red	Redroot pigweed	30 8	Sta.		-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	;	!
Western: Arizona	Barnyardgrass	85	- Goosefoot	i !	Pur	Puncturevine	40	1	Wild mustard	;		t I	1 1 1
California	Barmyardgrass	80 Sta.	. Nutsedge	10 Up		Pigweed	80 2	Sta. 1	Purslane	80 Up	Rough bentgrass	25	Sta.
Nevada	Lambsquarters	100 Sta.	Pigweed	100 St	Sta. Sar	Sandbur	]	dp		1		1	! !
New Mexico	Barnyardgrass	50 Down	n Foxtail	80 Dc	Down Lar	Lambsquarters	70 E	Down	Nutsedge	60 Sta.	. Pigweed	09	<b>До</b>
Oregon	Barnyardgrass	65 Sta.	. Lambsquarters	65 St	Sta. Pig	Pigweed	65 8	Sta. 1	Purslane	65 Sta		1	!
Utah	Barnyardgrass	90 Sta	. Lambsquarters	100 St	Sta. Ma]	Mallow	100	Sta. F	Prickly lettuce	90 Sta.	. Redroot pigweed	100	Sta.
Washington	Barnyardgrass	70 Sta.	. Canada thistle	10 Up		Horsetall	9	I dh	Lambsquarters	50 Sta.	. Nightshade	90	Sta.
Hawaii	Florida purslane	30 Up	Little mallow	20 Up		Nutsedge	70 n	Up F	Red tasselflower	30 Up	Smallflower	25	ďη
											garino oga.		

1 Sta., stationary.

Table 31.--Vegetable legumes: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

				and geog	and geographic divisions, 1965	ions, 1965					
	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per	per acre	Acreage tr	treated by			Herbicides	Need for	Donot
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Postemergence	Farmers	Custom operators	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend²	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	6, 1	1 (	10.00	1	100	! (	Good	9 5	ď'n	Little	No
West and and a second a second and a second	CT 4	~	00.00	2.00	9 6 0	2 2	Good	Cicod	ďn	Colle	No N
New Hampshire	n H		20.00	20.00	100	0 !	Good	Good	Un	SOIL O	Yes
New Jersey	m	! !	7.00	1	85	15	Good	1 2	an an	Some	No N
New York	20	;	7.50	;	75	25	Good	1 7 9 9	ďň	Little	No
Pennsylvania	2	4	11.00	8.00	06	10	Good	Fair	ďn	Urgent	No
Northeastern	46.3	7.2	7.69	7.08	80	20	7-Good	2-Good 1-Fair	6-Up 1-Sta.	l-Urgent 4-Some 2-Little	1-Yes 6-No
Indiana	r!	1	6.00	ł	100	1	Fair	9 6 8	ď	Sоme	Yes
Iowa	4.	4.	2.00	1.00	95	2	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No
Michigan	<b>1</b> 0 t	1	15.00	1	70	30	Fair	Poor	ďn:	Some	No.
i	20	027	9.50	2.60	0,00	TO	Good	Good	ď O	Colle	o A
Wisconsin	18	24	7.00	3.95	95	1 0	Good	Fair	up Up	Зоше	No No
			1		1	ı	2-Good	1-Good	dn-4	1-Urgent	1-Yes
North Central	31.5	74.4	8.84	3.07	56		3-Fair	J-Fair 1~Poor	2-Sta.	5-Some	5-No
Arkansas		ŧ	6.00	;	06 8	10	Fair	-	ď'n	Little	No :
North Carolina	- !	. 5	00:1	6.00	800	3 !	2000	F 25	Sta	Some	O V
South Carolina	1	;	10.00	:	100	;	Cood		ď	Some	No
Tennessee	50	1.	12.00	!	09	40	Good		ď'n	Little	No
Texas	1 4	5 1	12.00	5.00	50 95	50	Poor	Fair	ಕ್ಷ್ಣ ಕ್ಷ್ಣ	Urgent Urgent	NO NO
							6000			- III	
Southern	8.2	10	11.12	4.00	74	26	3-Good 1-Fair 1-Poor	2-Fair	6-Up 1-Sta.	2-Urgent 3-Some 2-Little	7-No
California	ın (	10	12.00	5.00	06	10	Fair	Fair	ď'n	Some	Yes
Montana	000	۱,	7,00	10	) 0 8	) V	Good Good	1 0	g i	COBe 14++1	ĭes N÷
Oregon	101	30	90.9	5.00	2 2	, C	Fair	poop Poop	당	Irgent	o M
Utah	7	150	12,00	5.00	52	75	Fair	Good	d d	Some	2 2
Washington	2	70	00°9	2.00	70	30	Fair	Fair	ď	Some	No
Wyoming	10	;	3.00	!	80	20	Good	}	ďn	Some	No
Hawaii	1.	1	30.00	1	100	1	Good		Sta.	Little	No
Western	82.1	111	11.48	3,10	99	34	4-Good 4-Fair	3-Good 2-Fair	7-Up 1-Sta.	l-Urgent 5-Some 2-Little	2-Yes 6-No
	1	1	;		!		16-Good	poon-9	23-Up	5-Urgent	4-Yes
United States	168.1	182.6	9.92	3°30	75	25	8-Fair 1-Poor	8-Fair 1-Poor	5-Sta.	17-Some 6-Little	24-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

<sup>2</sup> Sya., stationary.

Table 32.--Vegetable legumes: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

40 to	P. C.	Infestation	tion	TOO	Infestation	tion	poor!!	Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation	7000	Infestation	ation
Megaton and Opace		Acres Trend	rend		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend	7000	Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend
Northeastern		Pct.			Pct.		The restriction is a second or secon	Pct.			Pct.			Pct.	
Connecticut		40 Up		Crabgrass	20 20	d'h	Nutsedge Lombsquarters	20	Up Sta.	Pigweed	10	Sta.	Quackgrass	30	Sta. Sta.
Maryland				Quackgrass Lambsquarters	0 !		Smartweed		Sta.		1			1 1	! !
Massachusetts New Hampshire		80 Up 30 Sta		Foxtail Lambsquarters	20 20	Up Down	Lambsquarters Pigweed	8 4	Доwп Доwn	Pigweed Quackgrass	10	Down Sta.	White cockle	30	Up Sta.
New Jersey Pennsylvania	Barnyardgrass	10 St	Up Crat Sta. Fiel	Crabgrass Field pepperweed	! ∞	Up Down	Ragweed Lambsquarters	40	Up Sta.	Pigweed	32	Sta.	Wintercress	40	ďn
North Central:	Canada thistle	20 Do	Down Fie	Field bindweed	20	Down	Pløweed	20	Down	Smartweed	20	Down	Wild mustard	20	Down
Indiana				Ragweed	40		Velvetleaf	20				1	\$ B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	; ;	
Michigan	Glant foxtail	75 St	Sta. Gree	Green foxtail	20	Sta. I	Ragweed	25	Sta.	Yellow foxtail	20	Sta.	Dodwood with	-	1 0 +0
Minnesota				Foxtail	1001		Smartweed	50	Sta.	Sudo Agrapa de la	1 1	9 1	TICATION PURKACE		
Missouri				Crabgrass	40		Foxtail			Johnsongrass	10	ďn	Weed bromegrasses-	9	Sta.
Wisconsin	Canada thistle	10 Up 25 Sta		Foxtail	200	Up Sta. 1	Velvetleaf Lambsquarters	100	Up Sta.	Wild mustard Pigweed	100	Up Sta.	Smartweed	50	Sta.
Southern:	Веутповатья	<i>t</i> :	(art)		ł	Ē	Tohnsongness	1	·	No or for or for the state of t	1	÷	of among the second	1	Ē
Georgia		10 Up		Crabgrass	70		Pigweed	20			1			1	1
Kentucky	Chickweed	1 1	1	Crabgrass	1	1 3	Foxtail	Į į	1	Pigweed	1		Purslane	1	1 1
Oklahoma		dn 06		Johnsongrass	: 8		Lambsquarters	1 05	a a	ragweed	1 8	or Or Or	Wild mustard	3 1	Sta.
South Carolina- Tennessee	Cocklebur			Crabgrass	8 9	Sta. P	NutsedgeNutsedge	70		Pigweed	30 50	Sta.	Ragweed	20	Sta.
Virginia		40 St			1			1	1		1 1	1 1		1	: :
Western: California	Barnyardgrass	50 St	Sta. Nigl	Nightshade	20	Sta. I	Pigweed	75	Sta.	Wild barley	30	Sta.	Wild oats	30	Sta.
Idaho			c	Nightshade	80		Pigweed				1 0	1 1		1 :	
New Mexico	Barmyardgrass	40 04	Up Lamit Down Foxt	Lambsquarters Foxtail	8 %	Sta. P	Nightshade Lambsquarters	20 2	Up Down	Pigweed	9 2	Sta. Down	Wild oats	0,09	Down Down
Oregon				Nightshade	90		Ryegrasses			Wild mustard	100	Sta.	Wild oats	100	Sta.
Washington	Canada thistle	20 Do	Down Lamb	Lambsquarters	100	Down N	Morningglory	25	Sta.	Nightshade	8 6	Down S+s	Redroot pigweed	100	Down
Myoming	Barnyardgrass			Green foxtail	202		Nightshade	30		Redroot pigweed	38	Sta.	Switchgrass	09	d d
Hawari	Nu tsedge	dn os	Q.		1	1		1			-			t t	

2 Sta., stationary.

Acreage treated preemergence and postemergence with herbicides in 1965 was 207,200 acres and 35,100 acres, respectively, or a total of 242,300 acres. Acreage treated preemergence amounted to about 85.5 percent of the total acreage treated. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions Western States 48.2 percent; North Central States 24.3 percent; Northeastern States 15.2 percent; and Southern States 12.3 percent. Of the acreage treated postemergence, distribution by regions was: North Central States 57.5 percent; Southern States 31.3 percent; Western States 5.8 percent; and Northeastern States 5.4 percent. Average cost per acre of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$14.71 and \$7.45, respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Western States \$18.60; North Central States \$11.96; Northeastern States \$10.39; and Southern States \$10.24. Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Northeastern States \$15.47; Southern States \$11.73; North Central States \$4.76; and Western States \$3.50. Percent of acreage treated by farmers ranked by regions was: North Central States 97 percent; Southern States 82 percent; Northeastern States 75 percent; and Western States 43 percent. The remainder was treated by custom operators. Effectiveness of preemergence herbicide treatments was good in the Northeastern States, and fair to good in the other regions. Effectiveness of postemergence treatments was poor in the Western States, fair to good in the North Central and Northeastern States, and good in the Southern States. Herbicide-usage trend in solanaceous crops was ascending in about 75 percent of the States reporting. There was some need for better herbicides in all of the regions. About one-half of the States, including some in each region, reported persistence problems. (Tables 33 and 34.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports of the various regions are: Northeastern States--annual grasses, crabgrass, barnyardgrass, lambsquarters, pigweed, and ragweed; North Central States--giant foxtail, lambsquarters, foxtail, pigweed, ragweed, and smartweed; Southern States--cocklebur, crab-

grass, goosegrass, lambsquarters, morning-glory, pigweed, and ragweed; and Western States--barnyardgrass, foxtail, lambsquarters, mallow, pigweed, nightshade, and wild pats.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--nutsedge and quackgrass; North Central States--quackgrass and nutsedge; Southern States--bermudagrass, nutsedge, and johnsongrass; and Western States--Canada thistle, nutsedge, and quackgrass.

#### Fruits and Nuts

Approximately 2.9 million acres of fruit and nut crops were grown in 21 States in 1965. Acreage treated preemergence and postemergence 9 with herbicides in 1965 was 259,500 acres and 280,900 acres, respectively, or a total of 540,400 acres. Thus, about 19 percent of the total harvested acreage was treated. Acreage treated preemergence amounted to about 48 percent of the total acreage treated. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions was: Western States 96.8 percent; Southern States 2.3 percent; North Central States 0.8 percent; and Northeastern States 0.1 percent. Of the acreage treated postemergence, distribution by regions was: Western States 43.8 percent; North Central States 34.1 percent; Southern States 18.4 percent; and Northeastern States 3.7 percent. Average per acre cost of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$11.87 and \$14.06, respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Northeastern States \$25.00; Western States \$11.98; Southern States \$9.62; and North Central States \$4.05. Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$28.61; North Central States \$26.31; Northeastern States \$11.79; and Western States \$6.38. Percent of acreage treated by farmers' own equipment ranked by regions was: North Central States 95 percent; Northeastern States 92 percent; Western States 90 percent; and Southern States 43 percent. The remainder was treated by operators. Effectiveness of both preemergence and postemergence herbicide

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Preemergence and postemergence refer to emergence of weeds in perennial plantings.

Table 33.--Solamaceous crops: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

				by States an	d geographic	by States and geographic divisions, 1965	0				
	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost	per acre	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	¢.
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre-	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post	usage <sup>2</sup> trend	better herbicides	rersistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	1	ı.	1 1	20.00	100	E (	1	Fair	ďŊ	Urgent	Yes
Warry and	ڻ. ت	ω,	00.8	8.00	08 0	20	Good	Good	ď	Some	No No
New Hampshire	6°	5.	77.00	20.00	100		Good	Good	d d	Some	Yes
New Jersey	<del>10</del> 0 i.c	1 1	7.00	1 1	96	10	Good	} !	o in in	Some	ON
Pennsylvania	1 60-	1	12.00	1	200	50	Good	1 1	d d	Some	Yes
Rhode Island	4	П	15.00	15.00	100	1	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	Yes
Northeastern	31.4	1.9	10.39	15.47	75	25	6-Good 1-Fair	2-Good 2-Fair	7-Up 1-Sta.	2-Urgent 6-Some	4-Yes 4-No
Indiana	( <sub>€</sub> )	!	10.00	1,	100	f 1	Fair	1 1	Sta	Some	ON
Michigan	10.2	7.	200	30.1	2, 80 €. €	~ C	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Some	o N
Objo	2,5	2 1	12.00	12.00	800	20	Fair	Good	d d	Some	Yes
#isconsin	40	18	10.00	4.00	100		Good	Good	ďn	Ѕоше	Yes
North Central	50.4	20.2	11.96	4.76	46	т	2-Good 3-Fair	2-Good 1-Fair	3-Up 2-Sta.	5Ѕопе	2-Yes 3-No
Arkansas	2	ł	14.00	d 1	85	15	Fair	1 8	ďn	Little	Yes
Florida	20	10	00.00	12.00	080	20	Good	Good	ďn H	Some	Yes
South Carolina	, 2	1 1	10.00	! !	100	: :	Good	; ; ; ; ; ;	đ đ	Some	Yes
Tennessee	ч	1	8.00	1	06	10	Good	1 1 1	ďΩ	Little	Yes
V1rginia	1	1		00.6	100	8	i e	Good	υp	Ѕоше	No
Southern	25.5	TI	10.24	11.73	822	18	3-Good 2-Fair	2~Good	6-Up	1-Urgent 3-Some 2-Little	4-Yes 2-No
Arlzona	01 (	i i	5.00	1 1	75	25	Fair	8	Sta.	Some	No
TASKS	200	~	20.00	3.50	0 4	9 (	Fair	Poor	ďn	Urgent	Уев
Montana	2 ~	[ ]	90.5	: 1	04 65	o v	FBIT		đị v	Cone	NO NO
Utah	н.	ŧ	15.00	1	7.5	25	Good	1 1 1	dn On	14t1e	NO
Washing ton	4	i i	95.50	1	oz č	90	Fair	1 1	űp ű	Some	Yea
	. 2	1	35.00		100	: !	Fair	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Up	Some	Yes
Western	6*66	23	18.60	3,50	43	57	2-Good 6-Fair	1-Poor	5-Up 3-Sta.	1-Urgent 6-Some 1-Little	4-Yes 4-No
United States	207.2	35.1	14.71	7.45	69	31	13-Good 12-Fair	6-Good 3-Fair	21-Up 6-Sta.	4-Urgent 20-Some	14-Yes
								L-FOOF		3-II ttle	

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.
<sup>3</sup> Less than 50 acres.

Table 34..--Solanaceous crops: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965.

		Infestation	- Con	Infestation	tion		Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation		Infestation
Weed		Acres (1)	Weed (1)	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	$\frac{\text{Trend}}{(^1)}$	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres $\binom{\text{Trend}}{\binom{1}{2}}$
		Pct.		Pct.			Pet.			Pet.			Pct.
Annual grasses	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	25 St 98 Up 12 St 11 St 11 St 12 St 13 St 13 St 13 St 13 St 13 St 14 St 15 St	Sta. Barnyardgrass Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Chickweed Sta. Fall panicum Sta. Nutsedge Sta. Ladysthumb Sta. Ladysthumb Sta. Ladysthumb Sta. Ladysthumb	921108	Up Up Sta. Sta. Down Up Up	Crebgrass Lambsquarters Monahigglory Crebgrass Crebgrass Lambsquarters Figweed Nutsedge	02 08 1 04 1 05 25	Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Down Up	Hairy galinsoga Pigweed Redroot pigweed Nutsedge Quackgrass Ragweed	0408 1 2 1 088	Sta. Sta. Down Down Sta. Sta.	Ragweed	25 Down 60 Sta. 10 Down 10 Sta. 110 Sta. 25 Down 80 Sta.
Giant foxtail Annual grasses Buttonweed Iambsquarters Foxtail Barnyardgrass	.a.11	20 DC 25 St 25 DC 25 St	Down lambequarters Sta. Jimsonweed Sta. Giant foxtail Sta. Purslane Sta. Sowthistle Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Foxtail	2002   5002	Down Down Sta. Sta. Up Cyb. IUp II	Pigweed	20 15 25 10 10 100	Down Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Ragweed	20 30 25 100	Down Sta. Sta. Up	Smartweed Velvetleaf Yellow foxtail Guackgrass	20 Down 50 Sta. 25 Sta.
Bermudagrass Bermudagrass Chickhebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur Cocklebur		20 Up 20 Up 25 Up 25 Up 25 Up 25 Sta	Sta. Crabgrass Up Crabgrass Up Sithepod Up Crabgrass Up Crabgrass Sta. Crabgrass Sta. Lambsquarters Sta. Lambsquarters	100110000	Sta. Up. Up. Up. Up. Sta. NSta. NSTA	Henbit Goosegrass Foxtail Aohnsonggrass Morningglory Morningglory	100 100 100 25 25 25 25 25	Up Sta. Up Up Up Sta.	Johnsongrass Nightshade Pigweed Pigweed Pigweed	752 460 390 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 30	Sta. Up Up Up Sta. Sta.	Morningglory Nutsedge Purslane Pigweed Ragweed	30 Sta
Barnyardgrass Ganda thistle Foxtail Kochia Barnyardgrass Chickweed Apple-of-Peru	lstle ters ters ters	60 VI 100 DO VI 50 St 15 St 100 St 100 St	Sta. Mallow Up Foxtail Sta. Musterd Sta. Lambsquarters Down Lambsquarters Down Field pepperweed Sta. Field pepperweed Up Black nightshade	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Down 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Up 1 Up 1	Mghtshade Russian thistle Figweed Mghtshade Manlow Lambsquarters Lambsquarters	35 50 50 100 50 75 100	Up Down Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Nutsedge	25 10 100 100 50 50 75 30	Up Sta. Down Sta. Down Sta. Up	Pigweed	75 Sta. 20 Sta. 15 Down 25 Down 100 Down 75 Sta. 100 Sta. 30 Up

1 Sta., stationary.

treatments was fair to good in all regions. Herbicide-usage trend in fruit and nut crops was ascending in more than 80 percent of the States reporting. Some States in all regions reported an urgent need for better herbicides, amounting to about 40 percent of the States reporting. The remainder of the States from various regions indicated some need for improved herbicides. The North Central and Southern States reported, in general, no persistence problems. Two of the four Northeastern States reporting indicated persistence problems and the five Western States reporting indicated persistence problems. (Tables 1 to 5, 35 and 36.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports of the various regions are: Northeastern States--crabgrass, foxtail, curly dock, lambsquarters, dandelion, and pigweed; North Central States--none; Southern States--crabgrass, chickweed, and pigweed; and Western States--barnyardgrass.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--poison ivy, orchardgrass, and quackgrass; North Central States--Canada thistle, bindweed, poison ivy, horsenettle, and quackgrass; Southern States--bermudagrass, johnsongrass, paragrass, quackgrass, honeysuckle, horsenettle, poison ivy, trumpetcreeper, Virginia creeper, and torpedograss; and Western States--bermudagrass, bindweed, Canada thistle, johnsongrass, quackgrass, nutsedge, paspalum, and wild garlic.

#### Ornamentals

Accurate estimates of the total acreage of ornamentals are not available at the present time. Acreage treated preemergence and postemergence 10 with herbicides in 1965 was 14,600 acres and 68,700 acres, respectively, or a total of 83,300 acres. Acreage treated preemergence amounted to about 17.5 percent of the total acreage treated. Of the acreage treated preemergence, distribution by regions was: Western States 35 percent; Southern States 27.3 percent; Northeastern States 19.2 percent; and North Central States 18.5 percent. Of the acreage treated postemergence, distribution by regions was: Western States 59.6

percent; Southern States 22.3 percent; Northeastern States 17.9 percent; and North Central States 0.2 percent. Average per acre cost of preemergence and postemergence treatments for all States was \$24.19 and \$20.24, respectively. Average cost per acre for preemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$40.88; Northeastern States \$22.71; North Central States \$18.81; and Western States \$14.75. Average cost per acre for postemergence treatments ranked by regions was: Southern States \$26.70; Northeastern States \$20.62; Western States \$17.76; and North Central States \$1.00. Percent of acreage treated by farmers ranked by regions was: Northeastern States 84 percent; Southern States 82 percent; North Central States 78 percent; and Western States 10 percent. The remainder was treated by custom operators. Effectiveness of preemergence herbicide treatments was fair to good in the Northeastern, North Central, and Southern States, and poor to good in the Western States. Effectiveness of postemergence treatments was fair to good in the Northeastern and Southern States, fair in the North Central States, and poor to good in the Western States. Herbicide-usage trend in ornamentals was ascending in 14 of the 15 States reporting. There was some need for better herbicides in all of the regions, with 4 States reporting an urgent need. There were persistence problems in some of the States in each of the regions. (Tables 1 to 5, 37, and 38.)

Annual weeds mentioned two or more times in reports of the various regions are: Northeastern States—annual grasses, chickweed, crabgrass, and pigweed; North Central States—crabgrass, and other annual grasses; Southern States—betony, chickweed, crabgrass, pigweed, and ragweed; and Western States—crabgrass and purslane.

Important perennial weeds mentioned in reports from the various regions are: Northeastern States--bindweed, Canada thistle, mugwort, nutsedge, and quackgrass; North Central States--field bindweed, bluegrass, Canada thistle, quackgrass, nutsedge, and red sorrel; Southern States--bermudagrass, alligatorweed, field bindweed, mugwort, purple nutsedge, johnsongrass, quackgrass, yellow nutsedge, and wild garlic; and Western States-bermudagrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, quackgrass, nutsedge, and red sorrel.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Preemergence and postemergence refer to emergence of weeds in perennial ornamentals and to crop emergence in annual ornamentals.

Table 35.--Fruits and nuts: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	t per acre	Acreage treated by	ated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post. emergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	rersistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	2: ! ! !	1 2 7	25.00	10.00 13.00 10.00 12.50	95 75 100 90	25	Good	Good Good Good	<b>4</b> 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Some Urgent Some Some	No Yes Yes No
Northeastern	.2	10.3	25.00	11.79	92	₩	1-Good	4-Good	4-Up	1-Urgent 3-Some	2-Yes 2-No
Indiana	7	1	4.00	ŀ	100	1	Good	1 1 1	ΩΩ	Urgent	No
Iowa	7	٦	2.00	1.00	95	5	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Minnesota	; ~	50	50	10.00	06 [	10	1 5	Good	d i	Urgent	No S
Wisconsin	: !	45		45.00	100		1181	Fair	ď'n	Some	NO
North Central	2.1	96	4.05	26.31	95	ν.	1-Good 2-Fair	1-Good 3-Fair	4-Up 1-Sta.	3-Urgent 2-Some	5-No
Arkansas	2	3	5.00	10.00	20	80	Fair	Fair	ďΩ	Some	No
Florida	1 ~ ~	40,	i :	35.00	30	70	1	Fair	ďŊ	Urgent	No
Georgia	( )	()	15.00	5.00	100	9 1	Good	Good	ďŊ	Some	No
Oklahoma	Ν-	Σ, Γ	2 75	2.00	8 (	70	Good	Fair	ď.	Some	No
		± €	15.00	2.50	95	1 5	Good	0000 0000	g E	Come	No
Virginia	. 1	9		6.50	6	10		Good	ďn	Some	No
Southern	9	51.6	9.62	28.61	43	57	3-Good 2-Fair	4-Good 3-Fair	7-Up	2-Urgent 5-Some	l-Yes 6-No
Arizona	1	7	;	10.00	80	20		Cood	Sta.	Some	Yes
California	250	100	12.00	2.00	06	10	Good	Fair	ďŊ	Some	Yes
Utah	7	1	9.00	1 (	100	¦ ·	Good		ď	Some	Yes
Masning ton	.2	17	25.00	35.00	100	<b>⊣</b> ¦	Fair	rair Fair	đ đ	Urgent Urgent	Yes
Western	251.2	123	11.98	6.38	06	10	2-Good 1-Fair	1-Good 3-Fair	4-Up 1-Sta.	2-Urgent 3-Some	5-Yes
United States	259.5	280.9	11.87	14.06	86	14	7-Good 5-Fair	10-Good 9-Fair	19-Up 2-Sta.	8-Urgent 13-Some	8-Yes 13-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.
<sup>3</sup> Less than 50 acres.

Table 36.--Fruits and nuts: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Region and State	pee	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infes	Infestation	pee,	Infes	Infestation
0		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend		Acres	Trend (')
		Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pet.	
Northeastern: Connecticut Delaware	Bedstraw	10 20 30 20	Up Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Sta.	Chickweed Curly dock Mullweed Curly dock Lambsquarters Foxtall	100	Sta. Up Down Up Down Sta.	Dandelion Pigweed Morningglory Dandelion Pigweed Lambsquarters	100 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Sta. Sta. Down Up Down Sta.	Poison ivy Poison ivy Poison ivy Orchardgrass Poison ivy Poison ivy	2011 202	Sta. Down Down Sta. Down Sta.	Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass	75 85 35 75	Sta. Down Up
North Central: Illinois Indiana	Bindweed Bindweed Barnyardgrass Bindweed Canada thistle Black nightshade	10 50 75	Down Up Sta. Up Up	Crabgrass Canada thistle Giant foxtail Cinquefcil Foxtail Canada thistle	10 25 100 400	Down Up Sta. Up Sta. Sta.	Poison ivy Fescue Green foxtail Horsenettle Purslane Dandelion	100	Down Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Quackgrass	25 25 30 30	Down Up Sta. Up Sta. Down	Weed bromegrasses Poison ivy Sandbur Quackgrass	10 25 50 100	Down Sta. Sta. Down Sta.
Southern: Arkansas Florida Kertucky North Carollna- Oklahoma Tennessee	Barnyardgrass Bermudagrass Cheat Bermudagrass Bermudagrass Bermudagrass Honeysuckle	80 30 30 60 10 60	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Crabgrass Milkweed Chickweed Gragrass Chokweed Chokweed	70 40 40 80 87 83	Up Up Sta. Up Up Sta. Sta.	Dock	1 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Sta.	Johnsongrass Torpedograss Foxtail Trumpetcreeper Lambaquarters Henbit	3800	Up Up Sta. Up Up Sta.	Morningglory Virginia creeper- Pigweed Virginia creeper- Pigweed Smartweed	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up
Western: Arlzona California	Barnyardgrass Bermudagrass	30	Sta.	Bermudagrass Bindweed	15	Sta.	Johnsongrass	10	Sta.	SandburJohnsongrass	30	ďn	Wild mustard	20	ďn
New Mexico Oregon Utah Hawaii	Barnyardgrass Annual bluegrass- Canada thistle Bindweed Bristly foxtail	10 30 20 25 25	Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up	Chickweed	35 50 50 15	Sta. Sta. Up Up	Kochia	70 70 70 70 70 70	Sta. Up Up	Nutsedge Ryegrasses Puncturevine Quackgrass Nutsedge	10 15 15 50	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Pigweed	45 10 40 50 15	Sta. Sta. Up. Sta. Sta.

1 Sta., stationary

Table 37. -- Ornamentals: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres 1	Acres treated	Average cost per	t per acre	Acreage treated by	ated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Preemergence	Postemergence	Preemergence	Preemergence Postemergence	Farmers	Custom	Preemergence	Postemergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	(3) 8.	ຕໍດ	25.00 30.00 17.00	40.00 18.00 14.25	90 100 80	10	Good Good Fair	Good Good Fair	<b>ፈ</b> ህ ሚህ	Some Some Some	No Yes No
Northeastern	2.8	12.3	22.71	20.62	84	16	2-Good 1-Fair	2-Good 1-Fair	3-Up	3-Some	1-Yes 2-No
Indiana	w.d	ļ r	25.00	1.00	100	1 10	Good	Fair	Up Sta.	Some	Yes
Michigan	ຕີ	1 1	20.00	1 1	100	30	Fair		d n	Some Urgent	No
North Central	2.7	Τ.	18.81	1.00	78	22	1-Good 3-Fair	1-Fair	3-Up 1-Sta	l-Urgent 3-Some	2-Yes 2-No
Florida	25	12 (3)	20.00	30.00	80	20	Fair	Fair	d'u	Urgent	No
KentuckyTennessee	, r-l	, 'i, 0	15.00	15.00	100	1 10	Fair	Fair	d d	Some	Yes
Virginia	5.	3	200.00	15.00	80	20	Good	Fair	ďn	Some	Yes
Southern	4.0	15.3	40.88	26.70	82	18	3-Good 2-Fair	1-Good 4-Fair	5-Up	1-Urgent 4-Some	3-Yes 2-No
California Oregon	5	40 1 (3)	15.00	18.00 8.00 25.00	10 20 100	8 8 90	Poor	Poor Good Poor	ፈህ ሚህ	Urgent Idttle Urgent	Yes Yes Yes
Western	5.1	41	14.75	17.76	10	06	1-Good 1-Poor	1-Good 2-Poor	3-Up	2-Urgent 1-Little	3-Yes
United States	14.6	68.7	24.19	20.24	75	58	7-Good 6-Fair 1-Poor	4-Good 6-Fair 2-Poor	14-Up 1-Sta.	4-Urgent 10-Some 1-Little	9-Yes 6-No

Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom application and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on Which costs were reported.
 Sta., stationary.
 Less than 50 acres.

Table 38.--Ornamentals: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Read on ond State	Weed	Infestation	tion	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infe	Infestation
		Acres	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend
Northeastern		Pct.			Pct.				Pct.		Pct.			Pet.	
Connecticut	Annual grasses	100	Sta.	Bindweed	10	Sta.	Chickweed	20	Sta,	Mugwort	15	Sta.	Quackgrass	40	Sta.
Delaware	Chickweed	06	Sta.	Crabgrass	90	ďΩ	Mugwort	15	ďΩ	Nutsedge	25	ďΩ	Pigweed	9	Sta.
Maine	Annual grasses	90	Sta.	Chickweed	80	ďŊ	Pigweed	80	Sta.	Quackgrass	25	ηp		1	1
New Jersey	Canada thistle	1	ďŊ	Fall panicum	ļ	ďΩ	Morningglory	1	ďЛ	Mugwort	1	Down		1	-
Pennsylvania	Magwort	12	ď'n	Nutsedge	18	ďn	Pigweed	20	Down	Quackgrass	80	ďŊ	Yellow foxtail	35	Down
Vermont	Barmyardgrass	25	Sta.	Crabgrass	90	ďΩ	Quackgrass	90	Sta.		ł	!		}	-
North Central: Illinios	Crabgrass	10	Down	Field bindweed	10	Down	Glant foxtail	10	Down	Goosegrass	10	Down	Panicum	10	Down
Indiana	Annual grasses	30	Sta.	Canada thistle	М	Sta.	Field bindweed	5	ďΩ	Nutsedge	٦	ďΩ	Quackgrass	15	Sta.
IOWBBWOI	Green foxtail	90	Sta.	Lambsquarters	25	Sta.	Pigweed	25	Sta.	Yellow foxtail	20	Sta.	1 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	-
Mtchigan	Annual grasses	1	ďΩ	Canada thistle	;	ďn	Crabgrass	ł	Sta.	Field bindweed	1	ďŊ	Quackgrass	ļ	Sta.
Minnesota	Bluegrass	40	ďΩ	Chickweed	30	ďΩ	Quackgrass	30	ďΩ	Woodsorrel	50	ďΩ		1	!
Southern: Arkansas	Bermudagrass	1	Sta.	Crabgrass	1	ďn	Curly dock	1	Sta.	Nutsedge	}	ďŊ	Wild garlic	1	ďŊ
Florida	Betony	40	Sta.	Crabgrass	100	Sta.	Purple nutsedge	75	Sta.	Spurges	96	Sta.	Yellow nutsedge	50	Sta.
Georgia	Alligatorweed	5	Sta.	Be tony	40	ďΩ	Dichondra	20	ďΩ	Pennywort	20	ďŊ	Soliva	50	ďŊ
Kentucky	Bermudagrass	10	ďΩ	Chickweed	09	Sta.	Crabgrass	09	Sta.	Field bindweed	20	Sta.	Pigweed	40	Sta.
North Carolina-	Artichoke betony-	90	ďΩ	Chickweed	80	ďЛ	Henbit	80	Sta.	Mugwort	09	ďn	Nutsedge	20	ďŊ
Oklahoma	Bermdagrass	09	ďΩ	Crabgrass	85	ďn	Johnsongrass	22	ďΩ	Pigweed	06	ďΩ	Sandbur	30	ďΩ
South Carolina-	Chickweed	40	Sta.	Crabgrass	86	Sta.	Johnsongrass	10	Sta.	Nutsedge	25	Sta.	Ragweed	40	Sta.
Tennessee	Crabgrass	40	Down	Mugwort	15	ďŊ	Quackgrass	25	Sta.	Ragweed	40	Sta.	Wild garlic	15	Sta.
Virginia	Crabgrass	75	Sta.	Foxtail	5	ďη	Morningglory	15	Sta.	Mugwort	3	ďŊ	Quackgrass	2	ďΩ
Western: Arizona	Bermudagrass	100	-	Nutsedge	30			1			1	1 1		1	
California	Bermudagrass	09	ďŊ	Crabgrass	80	Sta.	Nutsedge	30	ďŊ	Prostrate apurge-	30	ďΩ	Purslane	25	ďΩ
New Mexico	Barnyardgrass	40	Sta.	Foxtail	10	Down	Lambsquarters	10	Down	Nutsedge	10	Sta.		1	1
Oregon	Bentgrass	100	Sta.	Bluegrass	100	Sta.	Chickweed	100	Sta.	Quackgrass	100	Sta.	Red sorrel	100	Sta.
Utah	Bluegrass	100	ďΩ	Purglane	40	ďŊ	Quackgrass	20	ďŊ	Redroot pigweed	90	Sta.	Shepherspurse	9	ďΩ
Alaska	Quackgrass	90	ďΩ		1	!		1	!		II I	1 1		1	!
Hawail	Crabgrass	15	Sta.	Florida purslane-	25	Up	Nutsedge	40	Пp	Red tasselflower-	30	ďn	Smallflower galin- soga.	25	ďŊ

1 Sta., stationary.

#### **LAWNS**

Over 5 million acres of turfgrass are found in home lawns and 10 million acres of turf are devoted to school installations, industrial grounds, military reservations, cemeteries, parks, and golf courses.

Weeds rank as one of the major problems in turf as judged by consumer interest and demand for tools and chemicals for weed control (tables 1 to 5).

Twenty-nine States estimated that over a million acres of turf were treated with herbicides in 1965 at a total cost of almost \$27 million (tables 1 and 39). Of this acreage, almost one-fourth was treated preemergence (table 2). Forty-two percent was treated by custom operators. Seventeen of 21 States reported good effectiveness for preemergence herbicides and 23 of the 29 States reported good effectiveness of postemergence treatments (tables 4 and 39). Twenty-seven of the 29 States reported upward trend for use of herbicides (tables 5 and 39).

The most important lawn weeds, as indicated by their frequency of listing (table 40), include: dandelion (26 States), chickweed (22 States), crabgrass (21 States), plantains (15 States), annual bluegrass (13 States), knotweed (10 States), and nutsedge (9 States). Many of the species above, with the exception of annual bluegrass and nutsedge, are controlled by herbicides available. In addition, there were 10 species of perennial grasses that were listed 34 times among the five most important weeds of the various States. These included such species as quackgrass, nimblewill, tall fescue, bermudagrass, bentgrass, and velvetgrass. These latter cannot generally be controlled selectively in lawns. Worse, most are difficult to eradicate conveniently by any means.

It is notable that many of the species listed infest a high percentage of the lawns. This indicates a sizable acreage where control methods are needed. Also, even though there may now be a useful control method for many species, this does not preclude wide acceptance of a more effective method should it become available. More effective and efficient herbicides are needed to cope with lawn weed problems.

Table 39.--Lawns: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

					A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	400	Tr fortiveness	Refertiveness of herbicides	L		
	Acres treated	eated	Average cos	Average cost per acre-	Acreage ure	מיפת האיב				Need for	Persistence
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend2	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	01	12	50.00	70.00	75	25	Good	Good	ďŊ	Some	Yes
Delaware	( }	3,5	50.00	15.00	96	ı	Good	Good	ď:	Some	No.
Mg ine	-	()	C .	4.30	700	1 0	1 00	Good	e e	Little [14++]0	No No
Now Homoshite and an annual and	. %	727		5.00	9,5	ς <sub>ν</sub>	Fair	100g	קי ק	Some enter	N N
New Jersey	000	15	50.00	16.00	06	임	Good	Good	d d	Some	N S
Vermont	-	ı	-	10.00	75	25		Good	υp	Ѕоше	No
Now the section of th	1 80	5	000	77	t		4-Good	7	11 11	5-Some	2-Yes
TOT OTHER PROPERTY.	7.07	TO	40.08	17.46	888	12	l-Fair	/ = G00d	ďn-/	2-Little	5-No
Indiana	7	20	50.00	10.00	95	70	Good	Good	ΩΩ	Some	O.N.
IOWG	1	2	50.00	1.70	66	50	Fair	Good	Sta.	Little	No
Minnesota	15	100	2.50	3.00	90 20	50 40	Good	Fair Good	đ, đ,	Urgent Some	Yes
									4		
North Centrel	000	127	14.38	4.75	50	[7	2-Good	3-Good	3-Up	1-Urgent	1-Yes
	2				`	4	1-Fair	l-Fair	1-Sta.	1-Little	3-No
Arkansas	1	6.	:	20.00	06	10	1	Good	ďŊ	Some	No
Florida	70	130	30.00	20.00	30	202	Good	Good	ďn	Urgent	No
Georgia	50	05 C	15.00	5.00	70	30	Good	Good	<b>c</b> i	Some	No
Oklahoma	0.0	15	24.50	9.00	85	5.5	0000 0000 0000 0000	5000 FB 1.7	<u>.</u>	1.1.t.le	0 2
Tennessee	2	15	20.00	14.00	75	25	Good	Fair	á an	Some	Yes
Texas	10	300	00.09	30.00	202	99	Fair	Fair	đu di	Some	No No
TTR THE TENT OF TH		200		20.00	2	2		300	ďo	Della Compa	INO
Southern	150	570.9	26.97	24.20	51	67	5-Good 1-Fair	5-Good 3-Fair	gu-8	l-Urgent 5-Some 2-Little	1-Yes 7-No
Arizona	5.	.1	50.00	10.00	06	10	Good	Good	ďŊ	Little	No
California	09	70	50.00	30.00	70	ଚ୍ଚ ସ	Good	Fair	ď.	Urgent	Yes
Montana	: -	<b>⊣</b> ←	00.01	00.00	000	000	1 000	Good	<b>6</b> 6	Some	0 0
Nevada	;	2.7		5.00	80	502	3 1	Good	ď	Urgent	No
Oregon	7	-	2.00	30.00	50	50	Good	Good	Sta.	Urgent	No
Washington	\$	2 0	45.00	10.00	0 20	00 5	Fair	Fair	đ, i	Urgent	Yes
	١ ^	S ~	2,00	5.00	2 0	24 82	ו ני ני ני	0000	d u	Some	S &
Hawaii	(3)	J 70	20.00	20.00	50	50	Good	Good	ďn	Urgent	No
Western	. 64.1	98.3	61.74	25.04	7.1	59	6-Good 1-Fair	8-Good 2-Fair	9-Up 1-Sta.	5-Urgent 3-Some 2-Little	2~Yes 8-No
United States	257.2	877.2	32,36	20.77	58	42	17-Good 4-Fair	23-Good 6-Fair	27-Up 2-Sta.	7-Urgent 15-Some 7-Little	6-Yes 23-No
1 Tanishe herbicide animent and labor for tractme	l and tomont and	town town	mont mode by formore	1	onte ocet of 1	Rannesents neet no hampfolds meter sanijostina and/or nest of farman-annijad hampfoldes	240 + 400 F Care of March	0 +000 00/ 900	Leave - women	tod bowh of doo	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

State, stationary.

1 Less than 50 acres.

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Table 40.--Lawns: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Infestation	Acres Trend	Pct.	40 Down 20 Sta. 90 Sta. 90 Sta. 40 Sta. 10 Down 10 Down 10 Down 10 Down 10 Down 11 Down 12 Down 13 Down 14 Sta.	20 Down 5 Sta. 5 Sta. 6 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Up 40 Sta. 60 Up 30 Up 75 Up 50 Up 50 Up 50 Up 50 Up 50 Sta. 5 Sta.	20 Sta. 50 Up	Up 15 Down Sta. 75 Up 20 Up 20 Up	. 50 Sta. 10 Up
:	Weed		Plantain	Plantain Smooth brome Henbit Quackgrass Nimblewill Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass Quackgrass	Wild garlic Torpedograss Sage	Woodsorrel	Plantain Resouegrass Velvetgrass Trefoil Speedwell	PingueSwollen finger-
Infestation	Acres Trend	Pct.	50 Down 20 Up 70 Sta. Up 90 Sta. Up Sta. 20 Sta. 25 Sta. Sta.	20 Sta. 2 Up 2 Up 10 Sta. 10 Sta. 115 Up 50 Sta. 110 Sta. 100 Sta.	Up 95 Sta. 30 Up 65 Sta. 60 Sta. 40 Sta. 10 Sta. 5 Up	50 Up 30 Up 30 Up	Up 15 Down Down 50 Sta. 75 Sta. 50 Up	30 Up 20 Up
	Weed		Hay grasses Mutsedge Plantain Plantain Knotweed Woodsorrel Knotweed Ground ivy	Nimblewill Nimblewill Red sorrel Foxtail Dandelion Henbit Proxtail Proxtail Proxtail	Nutsedge Pennywort Henbit Henbit Henbit Henbit Henbit Honbit Nutsedge Nutsedge	Wild mustard Prostrate spurge Quackgrass Dandelion	Nimblewill Puncturevine Puncturevine Plantain Flantain Knotweed	KnotweedStargrass
Infestation	Trend (1)		Down Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Down Sta. Sta.	Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Sta. Sta.	Up Up Up	Up Sta. Down Sta. Sta. Sta.	Sta. Up
Infe	Acres	Pet.	300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755	70 90 10	10110880	15
n i	Weed		Dandelion Dandelion Fall hawklit Mondelion Dandelion Nutsedge Velvetgrass Ground ivy Dandelion	Fescue	Dandelion	Spurge	Delli Lower.  Intrade Dandelion Dandelion Dandelion Dandelion	Dandelion
Infestation	Trend		Down Down Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up	Down Up Sta. Sta. Up Down Sta. Sta.	Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Up Sta. Up	Up Down Down Up	Up Sta. Down Down Sta. Up	Sta. Up
Infes	Acres	Pet.	80 40 90 90 115	20 1 70 70 80 80 80 95	75 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	20 15 20 30 30	1 2 1 5 0 0 0 1	100
2 11	Weed		Crabgrass Crabgrass Dandelion Bermudagrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Spotted spurge Spotted spurge Dandelion Crabgrass Crabgrass	Dandelion Bentgrass Fecute Crabgrass Bentgrass Crabgrass	Dallisgrass Dichondra Dichondra Chickweed Chickweed Common chickweed Crabgrass Barmudagrass Bermudagrass	Nutsedge	Dandelion Knotweed Buckhorn plantein- Crabgrass Black medic Creeping bell-	Tlower. Chickweed Kyllinga
Infestation	Trend	.1	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up	Down Up Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Up Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up	Sta. Up Up Sta.	Up Sta. Down Up Up	ďn n
Infe	Acres	Pct.	250 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2	2001 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	255 665 650 750 750	30 30 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	102 102 4	10 20
1	Weed		Ohickweed Chickweed Amual bluegrass- Chickweed Chickweed Amual bluegrass- Little starwort Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass	Chickweed Annual bluegrass Chickweed Common chickweed Annual bluegrass Chickweed Common chickweed Common chickweed Broadleaf plantain	Crabgrass	Crabgrass Annual bluegrass Chickweed Annual bluegrass Broadleaf plantain	Chickweed Dandelion Annual bluegrass Chickweed Annual bluegrass Chickweed	Annual bluegrassButtonweed
1000	Kegion and State	Northeastern.	Connection: Delaware Maryland Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey Rhode Island Vermont West Virginia	North Central: Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minesota Missouri Nebraska North Dakota Ohio Wisconsin	Southern: Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky North Carolina- Oklahoma South Carolina- Tennessee Texas Virginia	Western: Arizona California Colorado Idaho Montana	Nevada New Mexico Oregon Utah Washington	Alaska Hawaii

1 Sta., stationary.

Thirty-five States reported that 1,269,000 acres were sprayed for weed control in 1965 (tables 1 to 5 and 41). This is about three times the acreage reported for 1962. Of this total, 79 percent was sprayed by farmers and 21 percent by custom applicators. Twenty-four States reported effectiveness of postemergence herbicides to be fair or poor. Only 10 reported good effectiveness. Thirty-four States indicated need for better herbicides in hay crops.

A wide range of weeds are important in hay crops and they tend to be somewhat regional

in distribution although some are found widely (table 42). Some of the species having wide distribution are quackgrass (15 States), foxtails (12 States), chickweed (12 States), dock (10 States), weed bromegrasses (10 States), ragweed (9 States), and dandelion (8 States). Some of these weeds infest 100 percent of the hay acreage in several States.

There is need for much more research on control of weeds in hay crops than is currently underway. Methods for control of many of the weeds listed are inadequate.

Table 41.--Hay: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

		7		,							
40 to 40	voles oregoed	200	Average cost per acre-	per acre-	Acreage treated by	sated by	Ellectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	Persistence
ממים מומ בפליסוו	Pre- emergence	Post- emergency	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Oustom operators	Pre- emergence	Post emergence	usage trend²	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Delaware	3.	~	8.00	3.00	95	۲0	Fair	Fair	ďa	Urgent	No
Maine	!	C) 1	1 1	2.50	100	1 :	!	Good	ďn	Little.	No
Massachusetts	J 0	35	00.11.	8.6	80	202	Good	Good	e i	Some	No
New Jersey	1	19		2.25	2 6	9 5	T E	Fall.	ď	Nome Ingent	S S
New York	50	280	10,00	4.00	. 22	30	Fair	Fair	d E	Utgent.	NO.
Pennsylvania	1	35		4.50	7.5	25.	4 B	Fair		Ilment	No
Rhode Island	.2	4.	15.00	10.00	100	\	Fair	F ST	Sta	Urgent	Yes
Vermont	1	J	i	3.00	75	25	E E E	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	N ON
West Virginia		1	;	4.00	100	!	1	Poor	Sta.	Urgent	No
	1						J~C	2-Good	7-11-	7-Urgent	2 Voc
NOF the as term	7.000	379.4	TO: 03	4.03	7/2	% %	4-Fair	7-Fair 1-Poor	3-Sta.	2-Some 1-Little	8-No
Illinois		2		2.00	95	5		Fair	Sta.	Some	Ň
IOW8	1	350	;	1.50	95	5	1 1	Fair	Sta.	Little	No
1	ν.	10	10.00	7.50	06	10	Fair	Good	ďn	Urgent	Yes
Courth Dakota	1	, da	;	6.50	90	10	-	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No:
Wisconsin	1 1	C 7	; ;	1.50	S &	2 2		Good	Sta.	Some Ilragent	o s
		-				2		1001	9	OT Relia	INO
North Central	r	758	00 01	۲۵ - ۱	8	7.	1 E	Z-Fein	1-Up	3-Urgent	1-Yes
	`	2	•	<del>1</del>	2	+	770727	1-Poor	5-Sta.	1-Little	5-No
Kentucky	20	55	10.00	4.00	06	10	Good	Fair	Ē	Some	N.
North Carolina	1	5	1	2.00	100		S E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	Fair	Sta.	Some	S S
Oklahoma	;	10	!	7.50	95	5	1 1 1	Good	ď	Urgent	Yes
South Carolina	:	5	1 t	1.00	75	25	!	Good	ďn	Some	No
Texas	1	~ ~	!	3,00	50	50	-	Fair	Sta.	Some	Yes
Virginia	4.	50 43	10.00	4.30	75	25	F81.	Good	£ £	Solle	o N
									1		
Southern	20.4	150.0	10.00	3.74	46	21	1-Good	5-Good 4-Fair	2-Sta.	L-Urgent 6-Some	2-Yes 5-No
Arizona	2	2.5	4.00	4.00	100	1 (	Good	Good	Sta.	Little	No
Tdoho	7	(3)	8.30	00.00	2.2	30	Falr	Fair	å;	Urgent	No 1
Montana		. 5	: ;	00.5	2 8	2 5		Fair	g, F	COMe T4++1	res
Nevada	i	, 1U	ŀ	3,00	20	50		F C F	ď E	Ilreent.	NO.
New Mexico	5	100	7.00	7.00	80	20	Good	Good	3 5	Urgent	NO NO
Oregon	7	30	8.00	20.00	80	20	Fair	Good	· Å	Urgent	Yes
Utah	!	5.5	;	9.00	100	1 0	1	Fair	ďn	Urgent	No
Washing to a second	1 1	90	1	9.4	96	OT	l !	Fair	d'D	Sone	Yes
Alaska	: :	7	; ;	38	007	; ;		Fall	Sta.	Come	ON W
Hawai1	٠1	1	25.00		100		Good	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	d d	Some	Yes
Western	31.3	169.2	8 27	r x	-50	0[	3~Good	3-Good	10-Up	6-Urgent	5-Yes
		1		3	1	À	2-Fair	8-Fair	2-Sta.	2-Little	7-No
United States	112.4	1,156.6	9.54	3.59	479	21	5-Good 8-Fair	10-Good 22-Fair	23-Up	17-Urgent 14-Some	10-Yes 25-No
								Z-LOOI.		4-Litte	

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides.

Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

Sta., stationary.

Less than 50 acres.

Table 42.--Hay: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Chickweed	(+)		Acres	Trend	DDD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD-DD	Acres Trend	Trend	Weed	Acres Trend	Trend (1)	Weed	Infestation Acres $Trend$	Trend (1)
	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Pepperweed Pigweed Quackgrass Dandelion Corn chamomile Dandelion Dandelion Dands corn Cortor Cortor	Pct. 50 100 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	Sta. Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up	Quackgrass           Ragweed           Plantain           Plantain           Quackgrass           Quackgrass           Quackgrass           Quackgrass           Quackgrass           Quackgrass	Pct. 75 175 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 11	Sta.	Shepherdspurse	Pet	Sta. Wintercress Down Wild mustard Up Wild mustard Sta. Yellow rocket- Up Wintercress Up Wintercress Sta. Wild mustard Up Thistles Up Thistles		Pct. 25 25 27 27 20 80 80	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up
Canada thistle	Sta. Up Up Sta. Sta. Up	Curly dock Green foxtail Auckgrass Foxtail Gordia Crabgrass Crabgrass Crabgrass Downy brome	01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Sta.	Glant foxtail Bowny brome Ragweed Shepherdspuree Quackgrass Iambequarters Fleld bindweed Fleld bindweed Fleld bindweed	20 25 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Down Up Sta. Sta.	Wild carrot Gant foxtail Smartweed White cockle White sockle Thistles Regweed Agpanese brome	01 1 2 3 2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Ste, Queckgrass Yellow foxtail Up Wild mustard Up Wild mustard Up Weed bromegras Ste, Smartweed Milkweed Up Yellow rocket-	Wild mustard Quackgrass Yellow foxtail Wild mustard Wild mustard Mild mustard Mild weed Milkweed Milkweed	10 50 50 20 20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.
Bitter sneezeweed- 25 Bull thistle5 Annual grasses50 Chickweed65 Bitter sneezeweed- 70 Chickweed65 Chabgrass80 Dodder	Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Chtckweed Crotalaria Blackberry Crabgrass Cheat Cheat Chriy dock Chriy dock Chriy dock Chriy dock Christ Henbit Chtcory	60 44 45 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Up Down Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Croton	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Up Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Dock	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Up Henbit	Henbit- Smartweed- Smutkrass- Ragweed- Sandur- Yankeeweed- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur- Sandbur-	60 40 40 50 10 10 10	Up Down Up Up Sta. Sta. Down Up Sta.
Barnyardgrass	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up	Johnsongrass Douglas fiddleneck Shepherdspurse Caraway Foxtail barley Foxtail barley Downy brome Downy brome Downy brome Cara spurry Cara spurry	115 20 20 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up	London rocket Russian thistle Common milkweed Harry whitetop Johnsongras Foxtail barley Foxtail Katail	201200000000000000000000000000000000000	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Tansymustard Downy brome Mussian Knapweed Rattail fescue Mustard Mustard Plansymustard Plantain Jambsquarters Sandbur	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sta. Wed bromegra- Sta. Weed bromegra- Sta. Foxtail Sta. Sandbur Up Quackgrass Sta. Wild barley Sta. Quackgrass Sta. Quackgrass Sta. Quackgrass Sta. Quackgrass Sta. Quackgrass Sta. Quackgrass	Mild oats Meed bromegrasses- Foxtail Sandbur Mac Sgrass Mild barley Jackgrass Jackgrass Jackgrass	30 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Down Up Up Sta. Sta.

1 Sta., stationary.

#### PASTURE AND RANGELAND

Approximately 940 million acres of land are grazed in the United States—about 310 million acres of pasture and 630 million acres of rangeland. Weeds and brush are found in almost all this area but are a problem on only about one—half to three—fourths of it.

Almost 10 million acres of grazing land was sprayed by herbicides in 1965 at a cost of about \$32 million (tables 1 to 5 and oddnumbered tables 43 to 55). Farmers or ranchers sprayed only 13 percent of the treated acreage of rangelands with their own equipment but sprayed 84 percent of the treated pasture acreage. Custom applicators treated the balance of each. The cost for spraying rangeland is higher than that for pastures, largely because relatively more brush species on rangeland were sprayed with 2,4,5-T. Less expensive 2,4-D is more commonly used on pastures. Also, the rate of spraying required for control of brush is usually higher than for control of herbaceous weeds.

To provide more meaningful information on weed and brush species the grazing land area is classified as follows: Annual pastures (table 44), perennial improved pastures (table 46), perennial unimproved pastures (table 48), mountain rangeland (table 50), foothill or prairie rangeland (table 52), arid rangeland (table 54), and rainbelt rangeland (table 56).

#### Annual Pastures

In annual pastures annual weed species were listed most often among the five most important weeds. Those listed most frequently were lambsquarters (12 States), pigweeds (14 States), and ragweed (6 States) (table 44). Only a few perennial and biennial species were listed for annual pastures.

## Perennial Improved Pastures

Perennial improved pastures are characterized as having a high proportion of perennial weed species listed as most important problems (table 46). Those species mentioned most frequently are docks (18 States), Canada

thistle (16 States), other thistles, mostly biennial (13 States), quackgrass (11 States), and horsenettle, dandelion and ragweed (9 States each).

## Perennial Unimproved Pastures

Perennial unimproved pastures are also characterized by having a preponderance of perennial weeds listed as most important (table 48). A number of annual weeds are notably important also. Species listed most often include Canada thistle (7 States), other thistles (11 States), ragweed (6 States), dock and ironweed (5 States each), and broomsedge, quackgrass and bitter sneezeweed (4 States each). The high percentages of pasture acreage infested by many of the species listed in table 48 indicates a high potential acreage for use of any improved method of control that may be developed.

## Mountain Rangeland

On mountain rangeland more serious weed problems mentioned by the most States included larkspurs, sagebrush species, and Canada thistle (table 50). Many other weed and brush species are listed as serious on extensive acreages.

# Foothills [Prairie]

On the foothill and prairie ranges species of weed bromegrasses are most often mentioned among the five most important weeds within the States reporting (table 52). The next most mentioned are the sagebrush frequently species. Other species listed in several States include junipers, loco, goldenrods, leafy spurge, sagewort wormwood, and medusahead. Because of the extensive acreages involved and the high percentage of infestation, many of the difficult-to-kill species warrant increased attention in research. On the other hand, species such as the sagebrushes which are found on extensive acreages probably should command low priority in research because efficient and effective methods for their control have been developed.

Table 43. -- Annual pastures: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides.

Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

Sta., stationary.

Table 44. -- Annual pastures: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

		Infest	Infestation					Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation		Infestation	cation
Weed		Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend $(^{1})$
		Pet.			Pot.			Pct.			1:1			Pot.	*
Barnyar Crabgra Lambsqu Lambsqu	Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Lambsquarters Lambsquarters Lambsquarters	40 40 40 40 40	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Lambsquarters Foxtail	50 40 40 60 60	Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Ragweed	40 20 50 60	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Redroot pigweed	80 60 75	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Smartweed	01181	Strai.
Johnse Giant Barnye Crabgi	Johnsongrass Giant foxtail Barnyardgrass Crabgrass Cocklebur	10 25 25 25	Sta. Sta. Sta.	Lambsquarters Green foxtail Lambsquarters Foxtail	10 25 95 50	Down Sta. Sta.	Pigweed Ragweed Pigweed Lambsquarters Lambsquarters	10 25 95 60	Down Sta. Sta.	Smartweed Yellow foxtall Quackgrass Pigweed Pigweed	10 25 80	Down Sta. Up Sta.	Wild garlic Ragweed Sunflower	10 70 25	Sta. Sta.
Pigwe Crabg Chick Cockl	Pigweed	30 100 40 15	Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Ragweed	30 25 95 1	Up Down Sta. Sta. Sta.	Florida purslane Henbit Lambsquarters	100 45 15	Sta. Sta. Up	Ragweed	30 20 10	Sta. Sta. Sta.	Sicklepod Knawel Pigweed Texas panicum	20 20 20 12	Sta. Up Up Sta.
Musk Barny Lamba	Musk thistle Barnyardgrass Lambsquarters	401	Up Sta.	Scotch thistle Johnsongrass Pigweed	1 15	Down Sta.	Wild barley Lambsquarters Wild oats	30	Sta. Down	Pigwecd	15	Down	Sunflower	191	Sta.

1 Sta., stationary.

Table 45.--Improved perennial pastures: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicide, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

Persistence problem 4-Yes 5-No 1-Yes 5-No Yes No No No Yes No Yes No No No Yes No No No Yes Yes No No No No No Yes No Yes 4-Yes 9-No No No No Yes Yes No No 4-Yes 5-No 13-Yes 25-No nerbicides 4-Urgent 8-Some 1-Little 5-Urgent 2-Some 2-Little Some Some Urgent Urgent Some Some Urgent Some 3-Urgent 7-Some Some Little Some Little Some Some Urgent Some Some Some Urgent Little Some Urgent Urgent Some Some 12-Urgent 21-Some 5-Little Urgent Little Urgent Urgent Some Some -Little Little Veed for better 4-Some Herbicides usage trend<sup>2</sup> Up Sta. Up Up Sta. Up Sta.
Up
Sta.
Up
Up
Up
Up
Up Sta. Up Sta. Up 6-Up 4-Sta. 2-Up 4-Sta. 12-Up 6-Up 3-Sta. 26-Up 12-Sta. Effectiveness of herbicides emergence Good Fair Fair Fair Fair Good Fair 16-Good 21-Fair 1-Poor 2-Good 4-Fair Good Fair Fair 4-Good 5-Fair 1-Poor Fair Fair Fair Fair Good 7-Good 6-Fair Fair Good Fair Good Good 3-Good 6-Fair emergence Fair 1-Fair 1-Good 2-Fair 1-Good 3-Fair Fair Good air 1 6 9 Custom operators Percen 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 0 4 4 0 4 Acreage treated by--25 22122132 31 200000 9 16 55 Ż Farmers Percent 75 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 69 28888 94 섫 22 86 Post-emergence per acre Cllars 7.00 2.50 2.50 1.50 1.50 1.75 5.00 2.50 2.50 1.50 22.00 1.75 7.50 7.50 1.75 1.75 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.79 7.61 1.42 4.19 2.31 Average cost emergence Dollars 12.00 3.50 5.00 6.54 12.00 1 1 111 1 1 1 11111 Post-emergence 1,000 acres 1,429 347 1,420 4624644 93 3,289 Acres treated 1,000 acres emergence 1111911111 2 11111 101112111161 18 111111111 1 28 Pennsylvania-----Rhode Island ------South Dakota-----(ansas -----Washington------State and region United States --Maryland-----West Virginia----New Hampshire----Winnesota----Mississippl North Carolina ----New Jersey----outstana-----Georgia-----South Carolina --North Central-New York----Northeastern-(entucky-----Oklahoma----Connecticut------sjoull Arkansas----Delaware----Florida----Oregon----Utah----California-Southern-Montana------easseu--Wyoming ----Alabama----Virginia---Western-Nevada----Hawaii---

1 Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported. Sts., stationary.

Table 46.--Improved perennial pastures: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically, within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		1 + 0 0 0 x	5		- + co J w I	4		+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	\$		-	
Region and State	Weed	Acres Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed	Acres Tr	Trend (1)	Weed	Acres Trend	Trend (1)
		Pct.		Pct.			Pct.			Pct.			Pet.	
Ortheastern: Connecticut Delaware Maine Maryland Mew Hampshire New Jersey New Jork Pennsylvania Phonsylvania Phone Island Vermont West Virginia	Dandelion Canada thistle Canada thistle Chickweed Chickweed Canada thistle Canada thistle Bull thistle Chest	50 Up 5 Down 10 Sta. 45 Up 75 Sta. 77 Sta. 78 Up 79 Sta. 40 Down 40 Sta. 25 Sta. 15 Sta.	Quackgrass Milkweed Milkweed Morsenettle Dandelion Thistles Horsenettle Dandelion Ontokweed Ohickweed Canada thistle Ironweed	255 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257	Sta. W Up T H Up M Up M Sta. W Sta. M Sta. D Sta. C Sta. C	White cockle Thistles Thistles Milkweed Plantain White cockle Milkweed Ganada thistle Canada thistle Canada thistle Chicory Chicory	30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Up Nup Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Up	Wild carrot Wild garilc Purple top Shepherdspurse Quackgrass Quackgrass Qualkgrass Mild carrot Mild weed Milkweed Milkweed	255 250 251 251 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	Sta. W. Sta. W. Sta. W. Sta. W. Sta. W. Sta. Y. Sta. Y	Wintercress Star-of-Bethlehem- White cockle Yellow rocket Wintercress Wintercress	300 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Up Sta. Up Sta. Sta. Up Down Sta.
	Bull thistle Bull thistle Bull thistle Canada thistle Hoary alyssum	10 Down Sta. 65 Up 15 Sta. Sta. 70 Sta. 25 Sta. 1 Sta.	Canada thistle Canada thistle Canada thistle Ragweed Quackgrass Kochia Crabgrass Cocklebur Pennycress	01   200   144 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Down C Sta. D Sta. H Sta. W Sta. R Up Sta. R Sta. F Sta. G	Curly dock Horsenettle Horsenettle Red bromegrasses- Ragweed Ragweed Ragweed Goldenrod Goldenrod Goldenrod	5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Sta. Sta.	Horsenettle Horsenettle Vervain Vervain Verd bromegrasses- Med bromegrasses- Leafy spurge Rhite cockle Rhite cockle	5 Down 5 Start	E:!!: ::	Johnsongrass Ironweed	115 755 755 100 100 50	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.
Alabama Aransas Arkansas Georgia Kentucky Iouistana North Carolina- North Carolina- Oklahoma South Carolina- Texas Texas	Bitter sneezeweed- Croton	75 Sta. 20 Up 5 Up 5 Up 70 Down 60 Up 40 Down 100 Sta. 40 Sta. 40 Sta. 40 Sta. 40 Sta. 40 Sta. 75 Sta. 75 Up 25 Up 26 Up	Dogfennel Dock Garolina geranium- n Dock Curly dock Croton Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed Chickweed	40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Up D Up R R Sta. P Sta. P Sta. B Sta. D Sta. D Up R R Up B B Up B B Up B B Down D Down D Down D Down D D Down D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Dropseed	1 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Up SSta. SSta. Wy Wy Sta. Sta. Up Up	Little barley Sandbur Sandbur Johnsongrass Little barley Henbit Little barley Henbit Little barley Henbit Henbit	75 Step 10 Ste	# # # # E !	Wolftail Sunnweed Suntgrass Bagweed Rakeeweed Wild garlic	30 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Up Up Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up
California	Bermudagrass Canada thistle Curly dock Bull thistle Bull thistle Burnyardgrass Curly dock Curly dock Curly dock	20 Up 30 Up 90 Down 1 Down 10 Sta. 5 Sta. 5 Up 25 Up	Buttercup Ourly dock n Leafy spurge n Canada thistle Curly dock Docklebur Buttercup Dandelion Canada thistle Dandelion Cocklebur Canada thistle Dandelion	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Up CSta. F. Vy Cy Up Ly Cy Up Ly CSta. D Sta. D CSta. D CSta. D CSta. D CSta. K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K	Curly dock Quackgrass Quackgrass Poxtail barley Foxtail barley Book Mallow Radlow Rochia Rochia	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1	Foxtail Mulkweed Wormwood Hairy whitetop Jambequarters Jambequarters Garckgrass Quackgrass Mustard	115 Up 548 115 Up 548 115 Up 548 115 Start 115	3 33311	Sedges	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Up Up Down Sta.

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 47..--Unimproved perennial pastures: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres treated	reated	Average cos	Average cost per acre1	Acreage treated by	ated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Post- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Oustom operators	Pre- emergence	Post- cmergence	usage Lrend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	1 1	300	1 1	25.00	100	40	† 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Good	Sta. Up	Little Some	No Yes
Northeasterm	-	300.1	;	5.01	09	70	1 F I	2-Good	1-Up 1-Sta.	1-Some 1-Little	1-Yes 1-No
Illinois	1	40	1	1.50	95	5		Fair	Sta.	Some	CN
IOW8	ŧ	900	1	1.50	95	5	1 1	Good	d/U	Little	o N
Kansas	1	1,000	1	1.85	96	5	1 1 1	Fair	Sta.	Some	Yes
Minnesota	1	75	1	2.50	95	5	8 8 4	Fair	ďΩ	Little	No
Missouri	1	20	1	2.00	30	70	1 1	Fair	Sta.	Little	No
Ohio	!	220	1	1.50	06	10	1 1	Fair	Sta.	Зоте	No
South Dakota	-	20	ŀ	2.50	40	09	1 1	Good	Sta.	Some	No
Wisconsin	t	20	-	1.90	06	10	1 1 1	Good	Sta.	Some	No
North Centrel	6	2.005		1 76		o	The state of the s	3-Good	2-Up	5-Some	1-Yes
		6006~			1	`		5-Fair	6-Sta.	3-Little	7-No
Arkansas	20	100	1.50	2.00	95	10	Fair	Good	ďŊ	Some	No
North Carolina	-	20	•	2.00	100	1	1 1 1	Good	Sta.	Some	No
South Carolina	-	2	1	1.00	75	25	9 0	Fair	ďņ	Urgent	No
Texas	-	100	1	2.00	90	20	1 1	Cood	ďn	Some	No
Virginia	-	525	7	4.50	70	30	E 0 0 a	Fair	ďΣ	Some	No
Southern	02	777	1.50	3.69	7.0	80	- H	3-Good	4-Up	1-Urgent	- 5 - M 2
					7	Q	77707-7	2-Fair	1-Sta.	%-Some	0.5
California	ŧ	30	1	3.50	70	30		Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Montana	1	2	;	1.75	100	ì	-	Good	Sta.	Little	No
Hawali	-	10	1	10.00	50	50	3 0 0	Fair	ďn	Urgent	Хев
Western	1	775	!	7.96	49	33	# # #	1-Good 2-Fair	1-Up 2-Sta.	1-Urgent 1-Some 1-Little	1-Yes 2-No
United States	20	3,124.1	1.50	2.60	83	1.7	1-Fair	pood-6	ďn−8	2-Urgent	3-Yes
			T. C.		,			9-Fair	10-Sta.	5-Little	15-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Hepresents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 48.--Perennial unimproved pastures: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

			-												
Region and State	T	Infestation	ation	Poom	Infestation	ation	7 C C M	Infestation	ation	7 (7)	Infes	Infestation		Infestation	ation
	neam	Acres	Trend (1)	D D D D D	Acres	Trend (1)	מפפוני	Acres	Trend (1)	weed	Acres	Trend (1)	weed	Acres	Trend (1)
Month of the state of		Pot.			Pot.			Pet.			Pct.			Pct.	
Connecticut Massachusetts New York Rhode Island	Cinquefoil Ourly dock Annual grasses Chicory Cinquefoil	75 95 10 20	Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1 Sta. 1	Hawkweed Dandelion Brush Dandelion Greenbrier	75 90 80 20	Sta. Up Sta. Sta.	Wild carrot Goldenrod Perennial grasses- Plantain Sassafras	75 95 20 20	Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	Woodsorrel Plantain Quackgrass Quackgrass Yarrow	75 20 20	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Yarrow———————————————————————————————————	75	Sta. Sta. Sta.
North Central: Illinois Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska Ohio South Dakota	Broomsedge Brokbrush Lroweda thistle Rleabane Randel thistle Canada thistle Canada thistle Canada thistle	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sta. I Sta. I Sta. Sta. I Sta. I Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta.	Bull thistle Hazel brush Musk thistle Ourly dock Foxtail Ironweed Coldenrod Coldenrod Curly dock	10 50 65 65 15 15 40	Down Sta. Up Sta. Up Up Up Sta.	Canada thistle Red alder Ragweed Ironweed Ragweed Ragweed Ragweed Ragweed Ragweed	10 80 65 65 11 80	Down Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up	Vervain Tree seedlings Vervain Quackgrass Thistles Threewarn Sagewort wormwood- Oxcye daisy	2001 2000	Sta. Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Sta. Sta.	White snakeroot Weed bromegrasses Ragweed	30 22 30	Down Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up
Arkansas Georgia North Carolina- Oklahoma South Carolina- Temessee Texas Virginia	Bitter sneezeweed-Bitter sneezeweed-Chickweed-Chickweed-Bull thistleBitter sneezeweed-Bitter sneezeweed-Bulnettle	50 40 40 40 15 15	Up Control of the con	Gumweed Brush Gocklebur Broomsedge Groton Buttercup	20 20 10 40 40 40 40 40	Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta.	Pricklypear Dock Dock Common chickweed Buttercup Musk thistle	60 60 50 20 35 15 15	Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up	Starthistle Horsenettle Puncturevine Foorjoe Ragweed Sandbur Spotted knapweed	30 30 25 25 25 25	Up Up Up Sta. Up Sta. Up	Yankeeweed Wild garlic Sunflower Wild garlic Thistles Wankeeweed Welted thistle	2 1 4 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Up Up Up Up Up Sta.
Western: California Colorado	Bermudagrass Certain elms and	30	Up Sta. 1	Bull thistle Pricklypear	75	Sta. Up	Foxtail	30	ďn	Weed bromegrasses- Sagebrush	70	ďn ďn	Yellow starthistle- Snakeweed	20	ďn Mb
Montana Nevada Utah Hawaii	Burdock	20 5	Up Sta. B	Canada thistle Foxtail barley Canada thistle	25	Up Sta. Up	Hairy whitetop Iris Common milkweed Broomsedge	30 30	Down Sta. 	Musk thistle Povertyweed Gumweed Flatsedge	101101	Sta. Sta. Up	Spotted knapweed Sedges	15	Up Sta. Sta. Up

1 Sta., stationary

Table 49.--Mountain rangeland: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	t per acre	Acreage treated by		Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
South Dakota	!	20	}	20.00	25	75	1 4 9 3	Good	ďΩ	Urgent	Yes
North Central	1	20		20.00	25	75	-	1-Good	1-Up	1-Urgent	1-Yes
Texas	1	200	1	5.00	10	06	5 E E E	Good	Пp	Some	No
Southern	*	200	\$ p	5.00	10	06		1-Good	1-Up	1-Some	1-No
Arizona	-	2	1	5.00	100	-		Fair	Sta.	Little	No
California	;	80	1	6.50	10	06		Good	ďΩ	Some	No
Idaho	;	5	1	3.00	20	80	!	Good	ďΩ	Some	No
Montana	1	4	1	3.00	10	90	1	Good	ďn	Little	No
New Mexico	1	2	;	2.50	50	50	-	Good	ďΩ	Some	No
Oregon	;	1	1	10.00	90	10		Fair	ďn	Urgent	Yes
Utah	1	45	1	4.00	5	95	1 1	Good	ďŊ	Some	No
Washington	;	1	;	2.00	10	06	1	Cood	ďn	Some	No
Hawaii	1	10	}	5,00	50	50	1 1	Cood	ďn	Urgent	Yes
Western	1	150	ŀ	5,36	1.4	86		7-Good 2-Fair	8-Up 1-Sta.	2-Urgent 5-Some 2-Little	2-Yes 7-No
United States	*	049	1	5.53	1.1	68	6 1 6	9-Good 2-Fair	10-Up 1-Sta.	3-Urgent 6-Some 2-Little	3-Yes 8-No

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 50.--Mountain rangland: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Acres Trend (1)
Sta. Canada thistle
Up Juniper
Manzanita
Up Diffuse knapweed
Up Downy brome
Up Tall larkspur
Sta. Larkspur
Mediterranean sage
Up Canada thistle
Up Sagebrush
Sta. Boneset

1 Sta., stationary.

Table 51.--Prairie or foothills rangeland: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

DC cme
1,000
30 5 5 5 11 11 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
10 85 5 15
182
1,772

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 52.--Foothills [prairie]: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Region and State	Weed	Infest	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infest	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	ation	Weed	Infes.	Infestation
		Acres	Acres Trend		Acres	Acres Trend		Acres Trend	Trend		Acres Trend	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend
North Centrel:		Pet.			Pet.			Pct.			Pct.			Pet.	
Kansas	Ironweed	10	Sta.	Sta. Musk thistle	15	ďn	Ragweed	10	Sta.	Snow-on-the-	90	Sta. Y	Weed bromegrasses-	10	Sta.
Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota	Nebraska North Dakota Fringed sagebrush South Dakota Big sagebrush	20 85 8	Up Sta.	SagewortGoldenrodGoldenrod	15 30 1	Sta.	Thistles	1000	Up Sta.	Leafy spurge	160	Sta. Y	Western snowberry- Weed bromegrasses-	500	Sta.
Couthern: Oklahoma Texas	Oklahoma Goldenrod	30	44	Ragweed	95	đị đị	Sagebrush Pricklypear	40	88	Weed bromegrasses- Sagebrush	90	Up y	Western yarrow Whitebrush	80	44
Anstern: Callfornia Idaho Montana New Mexico Oregon Utah Hwahington	Action   A	15 10 10 455 155 155	Sta. Up Up Sta. Down Up Up Up Up	Medushead Spotted knapweed- Sagebrush Juniper Buckhorn plantain- Bouny brome Brush Brazil peppertree-	20 10 20 20 15 15	Up Up Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up	Vellow sterthistle Sagewort wormwood- Low sagebrush Mesquite	40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Up Up Sta. Up Up Sta. Up	Weed bromegrasses- Spotted knapweed- Rabbitbrush Medusahead	50 10 10 20 20 15	Sta. Sta. Sta. V	Yellow starthistle Weed bromegrasses- Weed bromegrasses- Weed bromegrasses- Wild carrot- Loco- L	30 80 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Sta.

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 53.--Arid rangeland: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

66	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost per acre	per acre	Acreage treated by	ated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	1
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre-	Post.	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend2	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Texas	:	250	1	4.00	10	06	1 1	Good	ďn	Urgent	No
Southern	-	250	ž į	4.00	10	06		1-Good	1-Up	1-Urgent	1-No
Arizona	1	20	8 8	3,00	100		!	Fair	αŊ	Little	No
California	;	5	;	5.00	25	75	1 1 3 1	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	No
Idaho	1	5	;	3.00	20	80	1	Fair	Down	Some	No
Montana	1	2	8	3.00	15	85	!	Good	ďΩ	Little	No
New Mexico	;	12	:	3.00	100	;	1	Good	ďΩ	Some	No
Oregon	:	100	ŀ	2.00	10	06	1	Good	ď	Little	No
Utah	!	10	:	4.50	5	95	1 1 1	Fair	ďp	Some	No
Washington	!	10	:	2.00	10	06	-	Good	ď'n	Some	No
Wyoming	;	10	:	3.00	;	100	1 1	Good	Sta.	Some	No
Hawaii		15	1	7.50	75	25	1	Fair	ďŊ	Some	Yes
Western	1	189	1	2.91	30	70		5-Good 5-Fair	7-Up 2-Sta. 1-Down	l-Urgent 6-Some 3-Little	1-Yes 9-No
United States	1	439	1	3,53	19	81		6-Good 5-Fair	8-Up 2-Sta. 1-Down	2-Urgent 6-Some 3-Little	l-Yes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 54, -- Arid rangeland: Five important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Weed		_			-			_						
	Infes	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	tion	Weed	Infestation	tion	Weed	Infestation	ion	Weed	Infestation	ation
	Acres	Acres Trend (1)	7	Acres Ti	Trend (1)		Acres Tr	Trend (1)		Acres Tr	Trend (1)		Acres Trend	Trend (1)
	Pc t.			Pet.			Pct.			Pot.			Pet.	
South Dakota	-	Sta.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	;		P	;	!	0 P 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	;			;	1 1
Blackbush	40	ďn	Creosotebush	n 02	ďρ	Mesquite	75 U	S ďn	Saltcedar	2 0	Up T	Tarbush	09	Sta.
Mesquite	201110111011101110111011101110111011101	Sta. Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up	Pricklypear	40 50 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Sta. 1 Up Up Up Up Up Csta. H	Tree tobacco Sagebrush Oak	115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	Sta. % Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up	Weed bromegrasses- Spotted knapweed- Russian thistle- Juniper- Russian thistle- Meed bromegrasses- Russian thistle	25 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sta. Yes. Yes. Sta. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes	Yellow starthistle Weed bromegrasses- Yucca	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	up up up up up Sta.

1 Sta., stationary.

Table 55.--Rainbelt rangeland: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres	Acres treated	Average cost and a	ner sone 1	4	7 7 7	20000				
				24.5	weieage meated by	area ph	ELLCOLLVEINESS	Treconcess of Derpicades	Herbicides	Need for	_
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend²	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Texas	1	250	1	8.00	10	06	!	Good	ďn	Urgent	No
Southern	1	250		8.00	10	06	1	1-Good	1-Up	1-Urgent	1-No
California	1 [	10	I 1 I 3	6.50	25 50	75 50	11	Fair	ďn	Urgent Urgent	No Yes
Western		25	1	10.10	70	09	 	2-Fair	2-Up	2-Urgent	1-Yes 1-No
United States	-	275	ž T	8.19	13	87	1	1-Good 2-Fair	3-Up	3-Urgent	1-Yes 2-No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom application and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

Table 56.--Rainbelt rangeland: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Region and State	Weed	Infes	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	on Weed	Infestation	ation	Wee	Infest	Infestation	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Infestation	tion
		Acres Trend	Trend (1)		Acres Tre	$\binom{1}{1}$	Acres	Trend (1)		Acres	Trend (1)	5 0 0 0 0 0	Acres Trend	rend
Southern:		Pct.			Pet.		Pct.			Ret.			Pct.	
Florida	Dogfennel	01 10	Sta. Sta. Up	Gallberry Persimmon Huisache	20 Sta Up 10 Up	Sta. Palmetto	- 75	Sta. Sta. Up	Smutgrass Post oak	10	ďn ďn	Waxmyrtle	9 ! 9	Sta.
Western: California Oregon Hawaii	Blackberry Buttercup Boneset	40	Sta. Up	Gorse	30 up	Up Italian thistle Tansy ragwort Up Guava	30	Up  Sta.	Pennycress Wild berries Hairy fleabane	20 : 20	ďn	Rush	30	Sta. Up

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary.

## Arid Rangelands

Vast acreages are included in the arid rangelands class (table 54). The vegetation on these rangelands consists mostly of species of low grazing value whose replacement by more useful forage would improve carrying capacity. In addition to sagebrush, which is mentioned most often, other species frequently listed as most important in the 13 States reporting include weed bromegrasses, halogeton, pricklypear, mesquite, and other brush species.

# Rainbelt Rangeland

Three Southern and three Western States reported the most important weed and brush problems in rainbelt rangeland (table 56). Sixteen of the species listed were woody plants, 11 were herbaceous. Many of the species are not efficiently controlled by herbicides now registered for use on grazing lands.

### **FOREST PLANTINGS**

Control of competing vegetation increases chances of success in forest plantings and assures more rapid development of forest species. Acreage reported as receiving herbicidal control is relatively small--117,000 acres. Cost was about \$1.5 million (tables 1 to 5 and 57).

Most important weeds in forest plantings were woody plants (table 58). Next in importance

were perennial herbaceous weeds, followed by annual weeds. Species mentioned by the most States include quackgrass, Canada thistle, bracken, bluegrass, blackberry and pigweed. Research, so far, has shown a high potential for improvement of weed control in forest plantings. More research in this area is badly needed.

Table 57.--Forest Plantings: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres treated	reated	Average cost per acre	per acre	Acreage treated by	eated by	Effectiveness	Effectiveness of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	Persistence
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom operators	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	.1	(3)	5.00	15.00	100 95 100	1,01	Good	Fair Good	đ đ đ n	Some Some Little	NO NO
Northeastern	.1	59	5.00	15.00	95	70	1-Good	1-Good 1-Fair	3-Up	2-Some 1-Little	3-No
Illinois	9. 8	٦٠٠٠	5.50 4.00 5.00	6.50 4.00 1.50	100 95 90	10	Good Good	Good Fair Good	Up Sta. Up	Some Little Urgent	No No Yes
North Central	9.1	6.	4.98	3.44	91	6	2-Good 1-Fair	2-Good 1-Fair	2-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 1-Some 1-Little	1-Yes 2-No
Alabama	1001	12 10	5.00	13.00	15	85	F       0       E	Good Fair Fair	Up Down IIn	Urgent Some	o o o o
North Carolina Tennessee	1171	25	30.00	10.00	100 10 25	90	Fair	Poor Poor Fair	đ <sub>n</sub> đ <sub>n</sub>	Some Some Urgent	No Yes
Southern	ננ	50.5	7.27	15.80	31	69	2-Fair	1-Good 3-Fair 2-Poor	5-Up 1-Down	2-Urgent 4-Some	1-Yes 5-No
California Montana Oregon	(3)	5 10 1	10:00	7.50 6.50 8.00 8.00 7.50	100 90 90 90 100	95	000	Fair Good Good Good Good	Up Up Sta. Up Up	Urgent Little Little Some	No Yes No Yes No
Western	(3)	16.6	10.00	7.80	65	35.	1-Good	4-Good 1-Fair	4-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 2-Some 2-Little	2-Yes 3-No
United States	20.2	0.79	6.23	14.08	57	43	4-Good 3-Fair	8-Good 6-Fair 2-Poor	14-Up 2-Sta. 1-Down	4-Urgent 9-Some 4-Little	4-Yes 13-No
										4 1	

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

Sta., stationary.

Jess than 50 acres.

Table 58.--Forest planting: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Infestation	Weed Acres Trend Weed Acres Trend (1)	Pet.	Quackgrass       100       Sta, Woody plants       50       Sta,         Lambsquarters       12       Down Pigweed       10       Down Quackgrasses-       25       Sta,         Quackgrass       100       Sta, Weed bromegrasses-       25       Sta,         Quackgrass        Ragweed	Poison ivy 5 Quackgrass 15 Smooth brome 25 Timothy 10 Russian thistle 25 Sta. Wildmustard 60 Sta. Poison ivy 10 Sta. Quackgrass 30 Up	Sweetgum 20 Up Turkey oak 20 Up	Titi	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20 25 Sta. Tanoak 25 50 Sta. Weed bronegrasses- 30	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20 25 Sta. Tanoak 25 50 Sta. Weed bromegrasses- 30 25 Up Quackgrass 25 30 Up Redfruit passion- 5	5 Sta. Waxmyrtle 20 60 Up Quackgrass 80 30 Sta. Sumac 20 25 Sta. Tanoak 25 50 Sta. Weed bromegrasses- 30 25 Up Quackgrasses 25 30 Up Redfruit passion- 5 flower.
Infestation	Trend		Sta. I Sta. I Sta.	Up Sta. F		Sta. H									
Infes	Acres	Pct.	100 24 25	10 50 40 20	25 25	1 3	30	1 8 5	20 1 30 2	1 20 1 30 1	2001 130	251 50 1 30	52 1 20 1 30	25   20   30	202120
700			Bluegrass Goldenrod Nutsedge Foxtail	Giant foxtail Pigweed Leafy spurge Foxtail	Red oak Post oak Scrub oak	Ironweed	Ironweed	Ironweed	Ironweed	Ironweed	Grass sod Lambsquarters	Ironweed Grass sod Lambsquarters Bracken	Ironweed Grass sod Lambsquarters Bracken Firebush	Ironweed Grass sod Lambsquarters Bracken Firebush	Grass sod Lambsquarters Bracken Firebush
Infestation	Trend		Sta. Sta.	Sta.	Up Sta. Sta. Down	B' !	B !	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Star : 5	Star Grander Grander	Star Star.	Sta.; Sta.;
Infes	Acres	Pct.	100 70 25	40 60 10 10	20 20 75 60 65	1	1	15	15	12 13	21 21 2	31 2010	21 22 200	505	15 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
70 0 3	:		Bentgrass Brush Horsetail Crabgrass	Field bindweed	Oak brush Blackjack oak Palmetro Bluegrass Fescue										
Infestation	Trend		Sta. Sta.	Sta.	Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta.	1		Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta.	Sta. Up Up Up	Sta. Up Up
Infest	Acres	Pct.	100	50 65 25	83883	700	007	2001	700	001	001 001 001	20 100	201100	20 100	50150
pood.	Taga taga		Annual grasses Bracken Cinquefoil	Canada thistle Buttonweed Common ragweed	Hickory	reremial grasses	reremitat grasses	Peremital grasses Bearmat Bull thistle	Perennial grasses Bearmat Bull thistle	reremiai grasses Bearmat Bull thistle Alder	Ferennial grasses Bearmat Alder	Ferential grasses Bearmat Bull thistle Alder	rerennial grasses Bearmat Bull thistle Alder Blackberry	rerennial grasses Bearmat Bull thistle Ander Annual grasses Blackberry	rerennial grasses Bearmat Bull thistle Alder Annual grasses Blackberry
Beaton ond Ate	region and State	Nowethough own.	Connecticut Connecticut Pennsylvania Vermont West Virginia	North Central: Illinois Iowa North Dakota Ohlo	Alabama Arkansas Florida North Carolina- Temessee	VIEBILIB	Western:	Western: California Montana	Western:  California Montana	Western: California Montana	Western: California Oregon Washington	Western: California Montana Cregon Washington	Western: California Montana Oregon Hawahington	Western: California Montana Oregon Washington	Western: California California Oregon Washington

1 Sta., stationary.

#### NONCROPLAND

Noncropland includes ditchbanks; fencerows; feedlots; rights-of-way for highways, rail-roads, and utility lines; areas around building, and industrial and defense installations. Weed growth in fencerows and in rights-of-way for highways and railroads is a serious problem for agriculture. These areas constitute narrow bands of land through largely agricultural areas where seeds from uncontrolled weeds on the fencerows and rights-of-way provide an extremely troublesome source of weed infestations on adjoining farmlands.

The questionnaires returned from 27 States reported chemical treatment in 1965 on 3,306,000 acres of noncropland at a total cost of \$68,470,000 (tables 1 and 59). This use was about 9 percent less than that reported in 1962 by 31 States but was 68 percent more than the use reported in 1959 by 27 States. Thirtynine percent of the herbicide applications were made by farmers and other landowners and 61 percent by custom operators (table 1). This was a considerable decrease in percent of applications made by custom operators as compared to 1962 and 1959. Of the total acreage treated, preemergence soil sterilant herbicides were used on 34 percent in 1965, 41 percent in 1962, and only 1.4 percent in 1959. Costs of treatment per acre in 1965 averaged \$32.40 for preemergence treatments and \$14.64 for postemergence treatments (table 3). This was a considerable increase for preemergence treatments and a considerable decrease for postemergence treatments as compared to 1962 when the average costs of the two types of treatment were about the same.

About half of the States reported good results and about half reported fair results from both preemergence and postemergence treatments in 1962 and 1965. In 1959 only one-third of the States reported good results from postemergence treatments. Two-thirds of the States reported no problems of herbicide persistence on noncropland as an average of 1962 and 1965.

Most of the States reported an upward trend in usage of herbicides on noncropland. This trend was slightly less pronounced in 1965 than in 1962 or 1959. The need for better herbicides for weed control on noncropland was considerably less urgent in 1965 than was reported in 1959 or 1962.

Geographically, the greatest usage of herbicides on noncropland in 1965 was reported from the North Central States and California. California and Iowa each reported four or more times as many acres treated as in any other State. In California 95 percent of the area was treated by custom operators whereas in Iowa 95 percent was treated by farmers or other landowners or managers. The trend of herbicide usage was up in California and in 21 other States but stationary in Iowa and four other States.

Thirty-one States listed 75 weeds, constituting 60 different species or weed types, as being important on noncropland (table 60). The 15 species or types reported most frequently and on the greatest percentages of noncropland in the State in approximate order were as follows: (1) Herbaceous perennial weeds--Canada thistle, bindweed, quackgrass, johnsongrass, and knapweed; (2) annual weeds-ragweed, pigweed, weedy bromegrasses, foxtails, kochia, and Russian thistle; (3) woody plants--poison ivy and oak, blackberry and other briers, honeysuckle, oaks, and other woody plants. Canada thistle and quackgrass were most common in North Central and Western States. Field bindweed, also called bindweed and morningglory, was reported in six Western States and in Nebraska and Oklahoma. It is of special interest that Kansas, Minnesota, and South Dakota, States formerly the most heavily infested with bindweed, did not report it among their five most important weeds. Johnsongrass was reported in all regions except the Northeast while knapweed was important only in Western States.

Ragweed was an important annual weed in all regions except the West. Pigweed was reported most frequently in North Central and Southern States. Weedy bromegrasses were the most important in Western States as were kochia and Russian thistle. Poison ivy and poison oak were reported as important in one State of each region, and one or more other woody species were considered important in one or more States in each region.

Table 59.--Noncropland: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres treated	reated	Average cost	ber acre	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides			
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence		Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend2	need lor better herbicides	problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut	!	٦	1	10.00	100	;	1	Fair	ďn	Зоше	No
Delaware	1	20	£ †	30.00	10	06		Good	ďŋ	Some	No
New Jersey	1 1	28	1 1	15.00	70	90		Good	₽. I	Some	ON ON
Northeastern	!	76	i i	26.28	59	7.1		3-Good 1-Fair	dn-4	4-Some	4-No
Tilinois		001	4	10.00	80	000		[2] ************************************	1	Caro	M
IOWa	200	2005	50,00	5.00	95	5 10	Fair	Fair	Sta.	Some	N N
Kansas	!	250	;	5.00	5	95	1	Fair	Sta.	Urgent	Yes
Minnesota	-	250	;	15.00	25	75	1	Fair	ďŊ	Little	No
Missouri	:	20	1	00.09	100	;	-	Good	ďn	Little	No
North Dakota	-	20	;	2.50	10	06	1	Good	ď	Some	No
South Dakota	15	100	50.00	2.50	10	0,40	Good	Good	<b>2</b> 2°	Some	o ÷
North Central	505	1,260	90.00	7.95	65	35	l-Good l-Fair	4-Good 4-Fair	6-Up 2-Sta.	1-Urgent 5-Some	1-Yes 7-No
							1	4 4 9 4 1		Z-Little	
Georgia	-	10	ı	20.00	100	1	!	Good	ďn	Some	No
Kentucky	1	( )	1	00.09	9	40	-	Fair	ď,	Some	oN ;
Texas	15	3 !	8,00	20.1	) E	17	Fair	2005	d E	Some	N N
Virginia	-	М	-	10.00	70	30		Fair	ďn	Some	No
Southern	12	38	8.00	25.79	47	53	l-Fair	2-Good 2-Fair	5-Up	5-Some	1-Yes 4-No
Arizona	10	20	25.00	25,00	50	50	Good	Good	QI.	Little	N.
California	009	200	18.00	25.00	2	95	Good	Fair	ď	Some	Yes
IdahoIdaho-	1	٣,	1	10.00	80	20	1	Fair	Sta.	Some	No
Montana	٦	. 2	10.00	4.50	06	10	Fair	Fair	dn:	Some	No.
Nevada	1	Λ.	!	000	500	. 01	1 1	Good	dh ÷÷3	Urgent	S 2
Utah	9.	4 4	50.00	10.00	2 2	30	Fair	Fair	ng On	Some	N N
Washington	!	90	;	00.9	10	96		Good	d <sub>a</sub>	Some	Yes
Wyoming	0	i i	100.00	10.00	100	50	Good	Good	Sta. Up	Some Little	Yes
									4		
Western	613.6	782.8	18.40	23.47	4	93	3-Good 2-Fair	5-Good 4-Fair	7-Up 3-Sta.	l-Urgent 6-Some 3-Little	3-Yes 7-No
United States	1,130.6	2,174.8	32.40	12.90	39	61	4-Good	14-Good	22-Up	2-Urgent 20-Some	5-Yes
								4		5-Little	

<sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.

Sta., stationary.

Less than 50 acres.

Table 60. --Noncropland: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

Marcal   Parcal   P			Inf	Infestation		Infestation	ation		Infestation	ation		Infes	Infestation		Infes	Infestation
Mathematical Communication   Mathematical C	Region and State	Weed	Acr	es Trend	Weed	Acres	Trend	Weed		Trend (1)	Weed	Acres	$\binom{\text{Trend}}{\binom{1}{}}$	Weed	Acres	Trend (1)
December   Common Number   C	Worthood town.		PS.	ادُم		Pet.			Pet.			Pct.			Pet.	
	Connecticut	Canada thistle	. 2		Goldenrod	75	Sta.	Japanese knotweed-	2	ďΩ	Poison ivy	40	Sta.	Woody plants	80	ďΩ
Part	Delaware	Common reed	. 20		Crabgrass	90	ďn	Honeysuckle	20	ďn	Ragweed	75	ďŊ	Sod species	100	Sta.
	New Jersey	Common reed	1	-	Mixed brush	1	1	Perennial grasses-	į	-		}			1	İ
Provided    Vermont	Japanese knotweed-			Poison ivy	20	Down	Quackgrass	20	Sta.	Ragweed	50	Down		;	1	
Broomsedge	West Virginia	Blackberry	1	ďŊ	Greenbrier	1	ďn	Sassafras	1	ďn	Scrub oak	-	ďŊ	Wild cherry	1	$\mathbf{d}_{\Pi}$
Bronzenger   2	North Central:															
Control Minister	Illinois	Broomsedge	. 25		Giant foxtail	20	1	Johnsongrass	20	-	Quackgrass	15	1	Wild garlic	25	Ì
Buttonweed	Indiana	Canada thistle	1		Horseweed	1	Sta.	Johnsongrass	9	Sta.	Poison ivy	1	Sta.	Quackgrass	9	Sta.
State   Stat	Iowa	Buttonweed	. 50		Giant foxtail	20		Green foxtail	100	!	Lambsquarters	100	1	Pigweed	100	i
Example   Connicia thistic   C	Kansas	Giant ragweed	40		Johnsongrass	30	ďn	Musk thistle	20	ďŊ	Smartweed	25	Sta.	Woollyleaf bursage	15	Sta.
Bindweed	Minnesota	Canada thistle	80		Leafy spurge	40	Down	Quackgrass	80	ďn	Ragweed	50	Sta.	Sowthistle	20	Sta
Second   Connada thistless   15   Up   Flodman thistless   25   Sta.   Coldenrods   25   Sta.	Nebraska	Bindweed	95		Foxtail	20	Sta.	Pigweed	09	ďn	Ragweed	80	ďn	Thistles	95	ď'n
According thistless   Carada t	North Dakota	Canada thistle			Flodman thistle	20	Sta.	Goldenrod	20	Sta.	Leafy spurge	30	ďŊ	Maximilian sun-	25	Sta.
Continue	:												flower.			
State   Canada thistle	Opio	Canada thistle			Goldenrod	35	Sta.	Johnsongrass	15	ďn	Quackgrass	35	ďn	Wild carrot	40	Sta.
Corotan   Coro	South Dakota	Canada thistle	1	!	Japanese brome	}	}	Kochia	!	1	Milkweed	1		Weed bromegrasses-	1	ļ
Ky	Southern: Arkansas	Croton	;	ďn	Dock	1	ďn	Johnsongrass	;	1	Pigweed	1	ďſſ	Ragweed	ŀ	ďn
Carolina         Bermudagrass         4         0         Pigweed	Kentucky	Cheat	40		Honeysuckle	20	Sta.	Johnsongrass	20	ďn	Musk thistle	30	ďn	Poison ivy	40	Sta
State   Stat	North Carolina-	Bermudagrass	1		Johnsongrass	1	Sta.	Nutsedge	;	ďn	Ragweed	1	Down	Woody plants	1	Sta
see         Blackberry         Sta         Date         Sta         Date         Sta         Date         Sta         Date	Oklahoma	Johnsongrass	90		Morningglory	40	đľ	Pigweed	85	ďn	Russian thistle	50	ďn	Sandbur	40	ďn
Accordance   Acc	Tennessee	Blackberry	95		Broomsedge	95	Sta.	Persimmon	95	Sta.	Sassafras	95	Sta.	Sumac	95	Sta.
a	Texas	Ash	-		E]m	٦	Sta.	Hickory	2	ďn	Oak	~	ďn	1	ł	i
Alkaligrass	Western: Arizona	Bermudagrass	20		Johnsongrass	10		Pigweed	50	1	Wild mustard	70		Wild oats	50	į
canada thistle         Sta.         Upoackgrass         Sta.         Quackgrass         To Up         Kochla         To Up         Montangweed         To Up         Canada thistle         To Up         Canada thistle         To Up         Canada thistle         To Up         Leafy spurge         To Up         Leafy spurge         To Up         Dock         To Up         Mossian knapweed         To Up         Resian knapweed         To Up         Resian knapweed         To Up         Resian knapweed	California	Alkaligrass	5		Bermudagrass	10	ďn	Dallisgrass	2	ďη	Field bindweed	20	Sta.	Johnsongrass	10	ďn
	Colorado	Canada thistle	25		Field bindweed	70	ďΩ	Kochia	75	ďņ	Quackgrass	10	Sta.	Russian knapweed	10	Пp
	Idaho	Field bindweed	-	Sta.	Quackgrass	1	Sta.	Russian knapweed	1	ďΩ		1	-		}	İ
	Montana	Canada thistle			Dalmatian toadflax	1	ďn	Leafy spurge	П	ďn	Spotted knapweed	Н	ď'n	Weed bromegrasses-	5	ďΩ
Bentgrass	Nevada	Hairy whitetop	5		Halogeton	10	Sta.	Puncturevine	10	ďŊ	Russian knapweed	5	ďΩ	Russian thistle	50	Sta
	New Mexico	Barmyardgrass	1	Sta.	Bindweed	B B	ďn	Dock	ł	Sta.	Johnsongrass	;	ďn	Sunflower	ŧ	Sta.
Ganada thistle Sta. Hairy whitetop Down Kochia Up Morningglory Sta. Quackgrass	Oregon	Bentgrass	23		Blackberry	2	ďn	Poison oak	М	ďΩ	Roses	Н	ďn	Tansy ragwort	N	ďn
Horseweed 20 Up Prickly lettuce 20 Puncturevine 20 Up Sandbur 20 Up Weed bromegrasses- 20 Canada thistle 5 Up Rochia 20 Sta. Russian knapweed 5 Up Russian thistle 20	Utah	Canada thistle	1	Sta.	Hairy whitetop	1	Down	Kochia	ł	ď'n	Morningglory	1	Sta.	Qıackgrass	!	ďn
Canada thistle 5 Up Fleld bindweed 5 Up Kochia 20 Sta. Russian knapweed 5 Up Russian thistle 20	Washington	Horseweed	20		Prickly lettuce	20	-	Puncturevine	20	ďn	Sandbur	20	ďΩ	Weed bromegrasses-	20	Sta.
	Wyoming	Canada thistle			Field bindweed	2	ďΩ	Kochia	20	Sta.	Russian knapweed	2	ďn	Russian thistle	20	$q_{\rm D}$

<sup>1</sup> Sta., stationary

The trend of weed infestations was strongly up for Canada thistle, johnsongrass, Russian knapweed, and bindweed in all States that reported them as important problems. The trends for quackgrass and most of the important annual weeds except pigweeds were

stationary or downward in most States that reported them as important. The trend for blackberry and other briers was up in nearly all States, but the trends for poison ivy and oak and most other woody plants except oaks were downward.

### **AQUATIC AREAS**

Aquatic areas include farm ponds, lakes, reservoirs, earth tanks, and irrigation and drainage canals. Most of these areas are subject to serious weed infestations.

Weeds in aquatic areas were reported separately from other noncrop areas for the first time in 1965. Thirteen States reported treatment of 84,000 acres of aquatic weeds with herbicides (tables 1 and 61). Fifty-six percent of the areas were treated by custom operators and 44 percent by farmers. Most of the applications were made postemergence at an average cost of \$22.33 per acre (tables 2 and 3). The cost of preemergence treatments on a relatively small total area was \$43.65 per acre. Most of the States reported only fair results from either preemergence or postemergence treatments (table 4). Problems of herbicide persistance existed in seven of the 13 States reporting. Nevertheless, the trend of herbicide usage in aquatic areas was up in nine States (table 5). All of the States reported an urgent or moderate need for better herbicides to control aquatic weeds.

Seventy-eight percent of the reported area of aquatic weeds treated with herbicides was in Florida, Georgia, and California (table 61). No report was received from Louisiana where use of herbicides for aquatic weed control is more extensive than in any other State.

Twenty-three States listed 36 weeds, constituting 27 different species or weed types, as important in aquatic areas (table 62). The 12 species or types reported most frequently and on the greatest percentages of aquatic sites in approximate order were algae, pondweeds, cattail, elodea, duckweed, coontail, waterhyacinth, alligatorweed, watermilfoil, parrotfeather, waterlily and bulrush. Algae, pondweeds, cattail, and elodea were reported from all parts of the country. Alligatorweed and waterhyacinth were reported from Southern States and waterhyacinth also from Hawaii.

Table 61. --Aquatics: Estimated extent, cost, and effectiveness of chemical weed control, usage trend, need for better herbicides, and residue problems, by States and geographic divisions, 1965

	Acres treated	reated	Average cost per acre	per acre	Acreage tr	Acreage treated by	Effectiveness of herbicides	of herbicides	Herbicides	Need for	
State and region	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	Farmers	Custom	Pre- emergence	Post- emergence	usage trend <sup>2</sup>	better herbicides	Persistence problem
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent					
Connecticut Pennsylvania	! "	4.	25.00	35.00	25 90	75	1 3 1 5 1 1	Fair	Up Sta.	Some	Yes
Northeastern	П	4.4	25.00	25.91	85	15		2-Fair	1-Up 1-Sta.	2-Some	1-Yes 1-No
Iowa	1.	۲.	10.00	2.00	95	5	Fair	Fair	ďn	Urgent	Yes
North Central	,1	۲۰	10.00	2.00	95	5	1-Fair	l-Fair	1-Up	1-Urgent	1-Yes
Arkansas	1111	3 50 22	1111	20.00 15.00 10.00 50.00	100 10 100 50	1.00 1.00		Fair Fair Good Fair	Sta. Up Up Up	Urgent Some Some	No Yes No No
Southern	1	45.0	;	15.33	57	43	-	1-Good 3-Fair	3-Up 1-Sta.	1-Urgent 3-Some	1-Yes 3-No
Arizona	; ; ; ; ; ;	27 2, 2, 4, 5 2, 7, 5	75.00	25.00 35.00 10.00 25.00 20.00	90 10 80 80 50 100	10 90 20 50 90	Fair	Fair Fair Good Good Fair	Sta. Up Up Up Sta.	Urgent Urgent Some Some Some Urgent	No Yes No Yes Yes
Western	1.5	31.5	58.33	31.90	18	82	3-Fair	2-Good 4-Fair	4-Up 2-Sta.	3-Urgent 3-Some	4-Yes 2-No
United States	2.6	81.0	43.65	22.33	777	56	4-Fair	3-Good 10-Fair	9-Up 4-Sta.	5-Urgent 8-Some	7-Yes 6-No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes herbicide equipment and labor for treatment made by farmers. Represents cost of herbicide custom applications and/or cost of farmer-applied herbicides. Regional and United States averages are for acreages on which costs were reported.
<sup>2</sup> Sta., stationary.

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Table 62.--Aquatios: Five most important weeds listed alphabetically within States, acreage infested, and infestation trend, 1965

	דווד בס מב דווד	Weed	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	Weed	Infestation	Weed	Infestation
Acres Trend			Acres Trend		Acres Trend		Acres Trend		Acres Trend
Pct.			Pct.		Pct.		Pct.		Pct.
60 Up Elod Sta. Comm 35 Up Catt 50 Up Fils	Elod Comm Catt	Elodea	40 Up 20 Up 40 Up	Pondweed Spatterdock Duckweed	40 Up 50 Up 18 Up 40 Sta.	Southern naiad Vallisneria Elodea	40 Up Sta. 30 Down 30 Sta.	Watermilfoil Water burreed Waterlily Watermilfoil	40 Up Sta. 9 Down 30 Sta.
Sta. Char 50 Sta. Coon 60 Sta. Catu	Char Coon Catt	Chara	Up 75 Sta. 75 Sta. 10 Sta.	Duckweed Duckweed Duckweed	Up Sta. 50 Sta. 20 Up	Elodea	Sta. 75 Sta. 15 Up	Southern naiad Waternilfoil Waterlily	Up Sta. 10 Sta. 15 Up
Up Cattail 15 Up Coordail 15 Up Cattail 35 Up Elodes 40 Sta. Alligatorw	Cattai Coonte Cattai Elodee Allige	Cattail	25 Up	Coontail Naid Elodea Lotus Bladderwort	Up 40 Up 5 Up 10 Sta. 15 Sta. 20 Up	Duckweed	Up 80 Up 10 Up 15 Sta. 15 Sta. 20 Up	Water111y	Sta. 5 Up 5 Up 35 Up 20 Sta. 5 Up
10	Chara- Cattai  Bulrus Rush Cattai Bulrus Cattai	Chara	15 Sta. 20 Sta. Down	Filamentous algae Hardetem bulrush- Cattail Sedges Cattail Cattail Paragrass	95 Sta. Sta. Sta. Up Up Up Up Up Up Up Sta. Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Sta. Up Up Sta. Up	Sago pondweed Sago pondweed Leafy pondweed Reed canarygrass- Pondweed Parrotfeather	75	Waterstargrass	20 Sta. Sta. Sta. 20 Sta.

1 Sta., stationary.

#### **APPENDIX**

## Weeds Listed Among the Five Most Important Weeds in the Various Crop or Commodity Areas Surveyed

Standardized common names approved by the Terminology Committee, Weed Science Society of America, were assigned where possible to all weeds listed in the survey. Listings are arranged alphabetically by common or colloquial names. In the best judgment of the botanist, the correct scientific name was also assigned.

### COMMON NAME

A'alii	Dodonaea viscosa (L.) Jacq.
Alfalfa, volunteer	Medicago sativa L.
Algae	a complex
Algae, filamentous	a complex
Alder	Alnus spp.
Alder, red	Alnus rubra Bong.
Alkaligrass	Puccinellia spp.
Alligatorweed	Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.
Alyssum, hoary	Berteroa incana (L.) DC.
Amaranth, spiny	Amaranthus spinosus L.
Apple-of-Peru	Nicandra physalodes (L.) Gaertn.
Arrowgrass	Triglochin spp.
Arrowhead	Sagittaria spp.
Ash	Fraxinus spp.
Barbwiregrass	Cymbopogon refractus (R.Br.) A. Camus
Barley, foxtail	Hordeum jubatum L.
Barley, little	Hordeum pusillum Nutt.
Barley, wild	Hordeum leporinum Link
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv.
Baronetgrass	Echinochloa sp.
Bearmat	Chamaebatia foliolosa Benth.
Bedstraw	Galium spp.
Beech	Fagus spp.
Bellflower, creeping	Campanula rapunculoides L.
Bentgrass	Agrostis sp.
Bentgrass, rough	Agrostis scabra Willd.
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.
Berries, wild	a complex
Betony	Stachys sp.
Betony, artichoke	Stachys sieboldii Miq.
Betony, Florida	Stachys floridana Shuttlw.
Bindweed	Convolvulus spp.
Bindweed, field	Convolvulus arvensis L.
Blackberry	Rubus spp.
Blackbush	Coleogyne ramosissima Torr.
Bladderwort	Utricularia spp.
Bluegrass	Poa spp.
Bluegrass, annual	Poa annua L.
Blueweed, Texas	Helianthus ciliaris DC.

Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum L.
Bracken	Pteridium spp.
Brome, downy	Bromus tectorum L.
Brome, Japanese	Bromus japonicus Thunb.
Brome, smooth	Bromus inermis Leyss.
Bromegrasses, weed	Bromus spp.
Broomsedge	Andropogon virginicus L.
Brush	a complex
Brush, elm	Ulmus spp.
Brush, hazel	Corylus spp.
Brush, mixed	a complex
Brush, oak	Quercus spp.
Buckbrush	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench
Buckwheat, wild	Polygonum convolvulus L.
Bullnettle	Cnidoscolus stimulosus (Michx.) Gray
Bulrush, hardstem	Scirpus acutus Muhl.
Bulrushes	Scirpus spp.
Burdock	Arctium spp.
Burreed, water	Sparganium fluctuans (Morong) Robinson
Bursage, woollyleaf	Franseria tomentosa Gray
Buttercup	Ranunculus spp.
Buttonweed	Diodia virginiana L.
Cabomba	Cabomba caroliniana Gray
Cacti	a complex
Campion, meadow	*
Canarygrass, reed	Lychnis floscuculi L. Phalaris arundinacea L.
Cane, wild	
	Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench
Caraway	Carum carvi L.
Carrot, wild	Daucus carota L.
Catchfly	Silene spp.
Cattail	Typha spp.
Chamise	Adenostoma fasciculatum Hook. & Arn.
Chamomile, corn	Anthemis arvensis L.
Chara	Chara spp.
Cheat	Bromus secalinus L.
Cherry, wild	Prunus spp.
Chickweed	a complex
Chickweed, common	Stellaria media (L.) Cyrillo
Chicory	Cichorium intybus L.
Cinquefoil	Potentilla spp.
Clover, white	Trifolium repens L.
Cockle, corn	Agrostemma githago L.
Cockle, cow	Saponaria vaccaria L.
Cockle, white	Lychnis alba Mill.
Cocklebur	Xanthium spp.
Coontail	Ceratophyllum spp.
Crabgrass	Digitaria spp.
Creeper, Virginia	Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch.
Creosotebush	Larrea tridentata (DC.) Coville
Crotalaria	Crotalaria spp.

# **COMMON NAME**

Croton	Croton ann
	Croton spp.
Crowfootgrass	Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Beauv.
Cucumber, wild	Echinocystis lobata (Michx.) Torr. & Gray
Daisy,	Chrysanthemum spp.
Daisy, oxeye	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.
Dallisgrass	Paspalum dilatatum Poir.
Dandelion	Taraxacum spp.
Darnel	Lolium temulentum L.
Dichondra	Dichondra repens Forst. var. carolinensis
	(Michx.) Choisy
Dock	Rumex spp.
Dock, curly	Rumex crispus L.
Dodder	Cuscuta spp.
Dogfennel	Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small
Dogtail, crested	Cynosurus cristatus L.
Dropseed	Sporobolus spp.
Ducksalad	Heteranthera limosa (Sw.) Willd.
Duckweed	Lemna spp.
Elm	Ulmus spp.
Elms and ashes, certain	a complex
Elodea	Elodea spp.
Eveningprimrose	Oenothera spp.
Fern	a complex
Fescue	Festuca spp.
Fescue, rattail	Vulpia myuros (L.) K. C. Gmel.
Fiddleneck	Amsinckia spp.
Fiddleneck, Douglas	Amsinckia douglasiana A. DC.
Fingergrass, feather	Chloris virgata Swartz
Fingergrass, swollen	Chloris inflata Link
Fir, balsam	
Firebush	Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.
Flatsedge	Myrica faya Ait.
Fleabane	Cyperus spp.
	Erigeron spp.
Fleabane, hairy	Conyza bonariensis (L.) Cronq.
Flixweed	Descurania sophia (L.) Prantl
Fountaingrass	Pennisetum ruppellii Steud.
Foxtail	Setaria spp.
Foxtail, bristly	Setaria verticillata (L.) Beauv.
Foxtail, giant	Setaria faberii Herrm.
Foxtail, green	Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv.
Foxtail, yellow	Setaria glauca (L.) Beauv.
Galinsoga, hairy	Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) Blake
Galinsoga, smallflower	Galinsoga parviflora Cav.
Gallberry	<u>Ilex</u> glabra (L.) Gray
Garlic, wild	Allium vineale L.
Geranium, Carolina	Geranium carolinianum L.
Goldenrod	Solidago spp.
Goosefoot	Chenopodium spp.
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	Chenopodium murale L.
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.

Gorse	Ulex europaeus L.
Grasses	a complex
Grasses, annual	a complex
Grasses, hay	a complex
Grasses, perennial	a complex
Greasewood	Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.
Greenbrier	Smilax spp.
Groundcherry	Physalis spp.
Guava	Psidium guajava L.
Gumweed	Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus (Bieb.) C.A. Mey.
Hawkbit, fall	Leontodon autumnalis L.
Hawkweed	<u>Hieracium</u> spp.
Hawkweed, yellow	Hieracium pratense Tausch
Hellebore, false	Veratrum californicum Durand
Hempnettle	Galeopsis tetrahit L.
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule L.
Hickory	Carya spp.
Honeysuckle	Lonicera spp.
Horsebrush	Tetradymia spp.
Horsenettle	Solanum carolinense L.
Horsetail	Equisetum spp.
Horseweed	Erigeron canadensis L.
Huisache	Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.
Iris	<u>Iris</u> spp.
Ironweed	Vernonia spp.
Ivy, ground	Glechoma hederacea L.
Ivy, poison	Rhus radicans L.
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium L.
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.
Jointvetch, northern	Aeschynomene virginica (L.) BSP.
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum (L.) Link
Juniper	Juniperus spp.
Kikuyugrass	Pennisetum clandestinum Hochst. ex Chiov.
Knapweed	Centaurea spp.
Knapweed, diffuse	Centaurea diffusa Lam.
Knapweed, Russian	Centaurea repens L.
Knapweed, spottedKnawel	Centaurea maculosa Lam.
	Scleranthus annuus L.
Knotweed	Polygonum spp.
Knotweed, Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc.
Knotweed, prostrate	Polygonum aviculare L.
Knotweed, silversheath Kochia	Polygonum argyrocoleon Steud. Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad.
Kyllinga	
Ladysthumb	Kyllinga brevifolia Rottb. Polygonum persicaria L.
Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album L.
Lantana	Lantana camara L.
Larkspur	Delphinium spp.
Larkspur, low	Delphinium nelsonii Greene
Durnopur, 1011 - 3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Despitation notional Officers

# COMMON NAME

Larkspur, tall	Delphinium barbeyi (Huth) Huth
Lettuce, prickly	Lactuca serriola L.
Loco	Astragalus spp.
Lotus	Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers.
Mallow	Malva spp.
Mallow, little	Malva parviflora L.
Manzanita	Arctostaphylos spp.
Matweed	Brayulinea densa (Willd.) Small
Medic, black	Medicago lupulina L.
Medusahead	Taeniatherum asperum (Sim.) Nevski
Mesquite	Prosopis spp.
Milkvine	Gonolobus sp.
Milkweed	Asclepias spp.
Milkweed, common	Asclepias syriaca L.
Morningglory	Ipomoea spp.
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris L.
Muhly, wirestem	Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poir.) Fern.
Mulesears	Wyethia amplexicaulis Nutt.
Mullein	Verbascum spp.
Mustard	a complex
Mustard, blue	Chorispora tenella (Willd.) DC.
Mustard, wild	Brassica kaber (DC.) L.C. Wheeler var.
•	pinnatifida (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler
Naiad	Najas spp.
Naiad, southern	Najas guadalupensis (Spreng.) Magnus
Nettle	Urtica spp.
Nightshade	Solanum spp.
Nightshade, apple-of-Sodom	Solanum sodomeum L.
Nightshade, black	Solanum nigrum L.
Nimblewill	Muhlenbergia schreberi J. F. Gmel.
Nutsedge	Cyperus spp.
Nutsedge, purple	Cyperus rotundus L.
Nutsedge, yellow	Cyperus esculentus L.
Oak	Quercus spp.
Oak, blackjack	Quercus marilandica Muenchh.
Oak, live	Quercus virginiana Mill.
Oak, poison	Rhus toxicodendron L.
Oak, post	Quercus stellata Wangh.
Oak, red	Quercus rubra L.
Oak, scrub	Quercus spp.
Oak, turkey	Quercus laevis Walt.
Oats, wild	Avena fatua L.
Onion, wild	Allium canadense L.
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata L.
Palmetto	Sabal spp.
Panicum	Panicum spp.
Panicum, browntop	Panicum fasciculatum Swartz var. reticulatum
	(Torr.) Beal
Panicum, fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx.
Panicum, Texas	Panicum texanum Buckl.

Paragrass	Panicum purpurascens Raddi
Parrotfeather	Myriophyllum brasiliense Camb.
Partridgepea	Cassia fasciculata Michx.
Paspalum	Paspalum spp.
Passionflower, redfruit	Passiflora foetida L.
Pennycress	Thlaspi arvense L.
Pennywort	Hydrocotyle spp.
Peppertree, Brazil	Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi
Pepperweed	Lepidium spp.
Pepperweed, field	Lepidium campestre (L.) R. Br.
Persimmon	Diospyros spp.
Pigeongrass	Setaria spp.
Pigweed	Amaranthus spp.
Pigweed, redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus L.
Pingue	Hymenoxys richardsonii (Hook. ) Cock. var.
	floribunda (Gray) Parker
Plantain	Plantago spp.
Plantain, broadleaf	Plantago major L.
Plantain, buckhorn	Plantago lanceolata L.
Plants, woody	a complex
Pondweed	Potamogeton spp.
Pondweed, American	Potamogeton nodosus Poir.
Pondweed, leafy	Potamogeton foliosus Raf.
Pondweed, sago	Potamogeton pectinatus L.
Poorjoe	Diodia teres Walt.
Povertyweed	Iva axillaris Pursh
Pricklypear	Opuntia spp.
Pukiawe	Styphelia tameiameiae (Cham.) F. Muell.
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris L.
Purpletop	Triodia flava (L.) Smyth
Purslane	Portulaca oleracea L.
Purslane, Florida	Richardia scabra L.
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.
Rabbitbrush	Chrysothamnus spp.
Rabbitbrush, Greene	Chrysothamnus greenei (A. Gray) Greene
Radish, wild	Raphanus raphanistrum L.
Ragweed	Ambrosia spp.
Ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.
Ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida L.
Ragwort, tansy	Senecio jacobaea L.
Reed, common	Phragmites communis Trin.
Rescuegrass	Bromus willdenowii Kunth
Rhododendron, Indian	
(possibly Rosemyrtle, downy)	(Rhodomyrtus tomentosa (Ait.) Hassk.)
Rice, red	Oryza sativa L.
Rocket, London	Sisymbrium irio L.
Rocket, yellow	Barbarea vulgaris R. Br.
Rose, Macartney	Rosa bracteata Wendl.
Rose, multiflora	Rosa multiflora Thunb.
Roses	Rosa spp.

Rush	Juncus spp.
Ryegrasses	Lolium spp.
Sage	Salvia spp.
Sage, Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopis L.
Sagebrush	Artemisia spp.
Sagebrush, big	Artemisia tridentata Nutt.
Sagebrush, fringed	Artemisia frigida Willd.
Sagebrush, low	Artemisia arbuscula Pursh
Saltcedar	Tamarix pentandra Pall.
Saltgrass	Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb.
Sandbur	Cenchrus spp.
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees
Sedges	Carex spp.
Seedlings, tree	a complex
Sensitiveplant	Mimosa pudica L.
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania exaltata (Raf.) Cory
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.
Sicklepod	Cassia tora L.
Sida, prickly	Sida spinosa L.
Signalgrass	Brachiaria spp.
Skeletonweed, rush	Chondrilla juncea L.
Smartweed	Polygonum spp.
Smartweed, swamp	Polygonum coccineum Muhl.
Smutgrass	Sporobolus poiretii (Roem. & Schult.) Hitchc.
Snakeroot, white	Eupatorium rugosum Houtt.
Snakeweed	Gutierrezia spp.
Sneezeweed, bitter	Helenium amarum (Rafin.) H. Rock
Snow-on-the-mountain	Euphorbia marginata Pursh
Snowberry, western	Symphoricarpos occidentalis Hook.
Sod, grass	a complex
Sod species	a complex
Soliva	Soliva sessilis R. & P.
Sorrel, red	Rumex acetosella L.
Sourgrass	Trichachne insularis (L.) Nees
Sowthistle	Sonchus spp.
Sowthistle, perennial	Sonchus arvensis L.
Spatterdock	Nuphar luteum Sibth. & Sm.
Speedwell	Veronica spp.
Sprangletop	Leptochloa spp.
Spurge	Euphorbia spp.
Spurge, leafy	Euphorbia esula L.
Spurge, prostrate	Euphorbia supina Raf. ex Boiss.
Spurge, spotted	Euphorbia maculata L.
Spurry, corn	Spergula arvensis L.
Star-of-Bethlehem	Ornithogalum umbellatum L.
Stargrass	Chloris divaricata R. Br.
Starthistle	Centaurea spp.
Starthistle, yellow	Centaurea solstitialis L.
Starwort, little	Stellaria graminea L.
Sumac	Rhus spp.

Sumpweed	Iva ciliata Willd.
Sunflower	Helianthus spp.
Sunflower, Maximilian	Helianthus maximiliani Schrad.
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua L.
Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum L.
Tanoak	Lithocarpus densiflora (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd.
Tansymustard	Descurainia pinnata (Walt.) Britt.
Tarbush	Flourensia cernua DC.
Tarweed	Madia spp.
Tasselflower, red	Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.
Thistle, blessed	Cnicus benedictus L.
Thistle, bull	Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Tenore
Thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.
Thistle, Flodman	Cirsium flodmani (Rydb.) Arthur
Thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus L.
Thistle, musk	Carduus nutans L.
Thistle, Russian	Salsola kali L. var. tenuifolia Tausch
Thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium L.
Thistle, welted	Carduus crispus L.
Thistles	a complex
Threeawn	Aristida spp.
Timothy	Phleum pratense L.
Titi	Cliftonia monophylla (Lam.) Britt. ex Sarg.
Toadflax, Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill.
Toadflax, yellow	Linaria vulgaris Hill
Tobacco, tree	Nicotiana glauca Graham
Torpedograss	Panicum repens L.
Trefoil	Lotus spp.
Trumpetcreeper	Campsis radicans (L.) Seem.
Vallisneria	Vallisneria americana Michx.
Velvetgrass	Holcus lanatus L.
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti Medic.
Vervain	Verbena spp.
Vetch	Vicia spp.
Vine, tie	a complex
Vines, perennial	a complex
Waterbuttercup	Ranunculus spp.
Watergrass complex	a complex
Waterhyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms
Waterlettuce	Pistia stratiotes L.
Waterlily	Nymphaea spp.
Watermilfoil	Myriophyllum spp.
Waterprimrose	Jussiaea spp.
Waterstargrass	Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM.
Waxmyrtle	Myrica spp.
Whitebrush	Aloysia lycioides Cham.
Whitetop, hairy	Cardaria pubescens (C.A. Mey.) Rollins var.
minuciop, many	elongata Rollins
Willow	Salix spp.
Wintercress	Barbarea verna (Mill.) Aschers
Trainer of edg	Darbarca verna (with,) Aschers

### **COMMON NAME**

Wolftail	Lycurus phleoides HBK
Woodsorrel	Oxalis spp.
Wormwood	Artemisia spp.
Wormwood, sagewort	Artemisia campestris L.
Yankeeweed	Eupatorium compositifolium Walt.
Yarrow	Achillea spp.
Yarrow, western	Achillea millefolium L. (A. lanulosa Nutt.)
Yaupon	Ilex vomitoria Ait.
Yucca	Yucca spp.

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